The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

January 7, 1939

Congress and Far East Crisis

AN EDITORIAL

Activities of Chinese Youth

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Wang Ching-wei an Outcast

Munitions Pile up in Rangoon

BY MARC T. GREENE

Japan and the Concessions

BY FRANCIS C. B. CHANG

Views of Nipponese 'Heaven'

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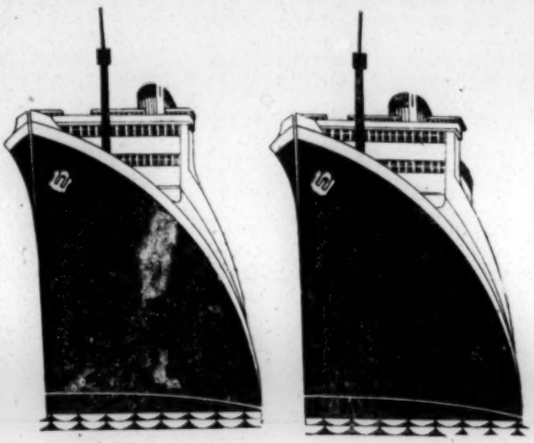
Volume 87 Number 6



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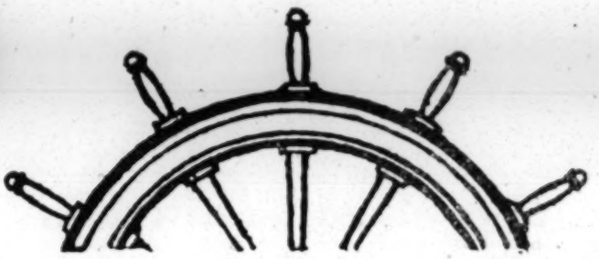

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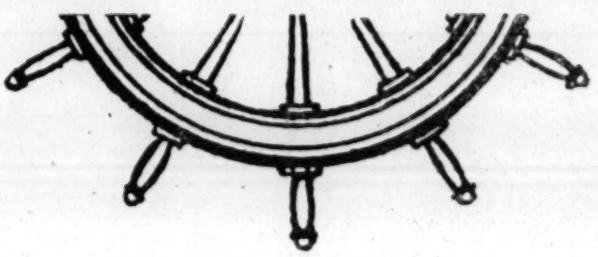

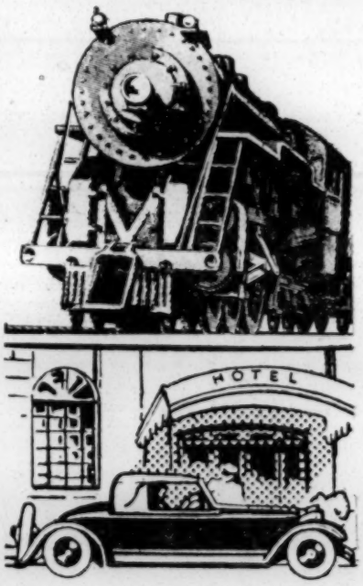

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What People Are Saying

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SENTIMENT IN U.S.A.

To The Editor:

It occurred to me that your readers would be interested in some paragraphs from a letter which I received from a friend in the United States who holds a position of great responsibility with an organization which is national in its scope from the standpoint of membership and also from the standpoint of its interest in developments affecting the welfare of our country. I am sending you the letter, (dated Nov. 14, 1938) with the paragraphs marked. The writer desires to remain anonymous but you may reproduce the following paragraphs:

"The people of our nation as a whole are unanimous in their denunciation of Japan's militaristic policies...the brutality of its invading armies...and its complete loss of all moral standards in the conduct of its internal affairs.

"It is also quite apparent today that under our Neutrality Act we have been providing Japan with munitions which are being used to destroy China as a market for American commodities in the future. True to tradition, the munitions makers are passing up no chances to make money. They have been direct beneficiaries of our neutrality laws since those laws were enacted. Other nations simply refuse to officially declare war, and as a result our neutrality laws have become ineffective, while the munitions business enjoys the profits.

"Of course, you are familiar with the administration's reasons for refusing to invoke our neutrality laws in the Sino-Japanese conflict. It was pointed out that Japan would benefit still more if embargoes were declared—in view of the fact that Japan is more self-sufficient than China to conduct a war on the basis of its own resources.

"Although I can tell you with accuracy that the members of our organization are entirely in sympathy with China and greatly deplore the situation that exists in Shanghai where the lives of American citizens are being harrassed, I am afraid that they are definitely at a loss for an opinion as to what policy the United States should adopt toward the restoration of peace in the Far East.

"In your letter of October 18th you say very aptly that you cannot make terms, or give in to a law-breaker, without making conditions more dangerous, at a future date. This is a fact that everyone must recognize. But many in the United States today are not convinced that Uncle Sam should volunteer to act as an international policeman. They point out that if we take it upon ourselves to challenge the law-breakers of the universe, we will constantly be involved in a war of one kind or another. Ever since November 11, 1918, there have been wars in progress in some section of the globe. In nearly every instance the aggressor has ignored international treaties, pacts and the fundamental principles of humanity.

"Today we stop to think of these things, and for the time being are convinced that the United States must either attend strictly to its own business or take risk of being involved in constant warfare. It was this attitude that prevailed when Mussolini seized Ethiopia, and ever since Hitler began his acquisition of new territory by ignoring the rights of weaker nations.

"Frankly, I believe it is correct to say that the great mass of the American people, are completely confused on the subject of neutrality. In a desperate desire for peace, they have clutched at every proposal that suggests an escape from war. It is my personal opinion we are approaching the time when definite views on the subject of neutrality will be crystallized by further developments in world affairs. I realize this is no great source of encouragement to those American citizens who are now residing in China."

Shanghai, December 30, 1938. A. F.

CONDITIONS INLAND

To The Editor:

I am writing this letter for the sole purpose of providing an opportunity for the people of Shanghai and those who fled to Shanghai from the hinterland, to understand conditions which now prevail in their respective native places:

Kashing: A bogus regime has been established here which is headed by a Col. Hsu Po-shen, who feverishly supports the Japanese warlords by handing over to them all valuables he can dig up in the entire city. All residents are compelled to pay taxes of various appellations.

Wuchow: This once popular city is rapidly being ruined by the devastating war. A Japanese garrison of considerable proportions is stationed here and it is in constant terror of being attacked by guerillas. The people are living under the pressure of terrible taxation which the Japanese and their puppets have levied. The money is pocketed directly by the Japanese commanders.

Nanzing: Noted for its rich residents who controlled the silk-producing districts hereabouts. The magnificent residences of Chang Hsin-kiang, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Pan Lai-chien, the famous capitalist and philanthropist, immediately attracted the attention of the Japanese officers and soldiers, who looted them completely and also burned most of the town. About 30 percent of the people have returned to the city and are living in misery. A "new market" has been established at the

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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South Gate and some business is being carried on, but freedom of movement on the part of the people is completely dominated by the enemy.

Huching: This city is one of the headquarters of the guerillas, which are now commanded by Gen. Chu Hsi, previously a noted Communist. The city was once captured by the Japanese and held for some time, but was recaptured and is now held by the guerillas, who number 30,000. The district is being completely reorganized for military and political defense with all residents cooperating. The guerilla forces consist of students, farmers, workers, school teachers, merchants, etc. They are firmly consolidating their organization is support of the campaign of resistance.

Hsintze: A small band of Japanese soldiers is stationed here and they cooperate with a bandit gang which masquerades under the name of "guerillas," who rob the people and in some cases hold persons for ransom. As a result the people are living in great apprehension. In some villages around Tahu there are bandit gangs which pose as "protectors" of the people. Farmers are forced to supply them with their wants and every family must pay a "protection fee" monthly, irrespective whether they are rich or poor. Even the poorest families must pay a fee of $4.00. In consequence the people are living under great pressure. Many of the villages, because of the bandit-menace, have shifted their support to the Japanese instead of the Chinese.

P-H. A. W.

Soochow, December 29, 1938.

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THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS AND THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS

AMONG the powers granted to Congress by the American Constitution are the raising and support of armies, maintenance of a navy and the right to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

This provision in the Constitution insures an open and thorough discussion of policies, particularly those likely to cause a crisis in the nation's relations with other countries. It means that the session of Congress which opened in Washington on Tuesday of this week is of unusual importance because policies will, in all probability, be discussed and decided which may determine the direction of American national policy in the near future.

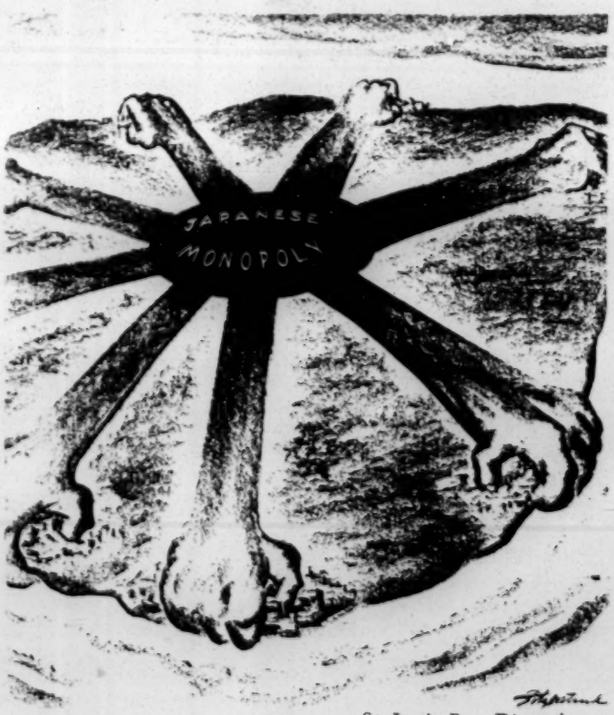
Whether American national policy will be directed toward peace or war probably will be fairly well established by what is said and done early in the present session of the Senate and House of Representatives. That foreign policy will predominate over domestic problems is a likely development, despite the fact that the recent election was fought almost solely on domestic issues. Reverses which the present Democratic Administration suffered were due to domestic issues—the attempt to pack the Supreme Court, the attempt to "purge" the Democratic Party of too-conservative candidates, use of relief funds for furthering the political fortunes of the party in power, and middle-class resentment and disgust at sit-down strikes. So far as the writer has been able to discover, there was no mention of foreign issues in any of the contests for congressional seats. Raymond Moley, once a Roosevelt adviser but now an independent journalistic critic declared, in the course of an appraisal of the election results (*Newsweek*, Nov. 21) that "the attempt to build a party upon Left Wing labor, populism, relief and city bossism has failed."

Among incidental factors which contributed toward the election results, listed by Mr. Moley, was the fear that the President was seeking too much power, an element which also will be emphasized in the forthcoming debates in Congress on foreign policy. It was this element which was partially responsible for the passage of the so-called Neutrality Act which, incidentally, will again receive major attention in the present session due to a profound feeling in many quarters that it should be amended so as to give the President power to act against aggressor nations. Many people believe that the Neutrality Act which limits the President's powers in dealings with other nations, had considerable to do in encouraging the Japanese, Germans and Italians to embark on their present policies of aggression at the expense of weaker neighbors.

A dispatch through the *United Press* service from Washington (Dec. 29) said that Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would demand legislation giving the President power to enforce commercial, financial and moral sanctions against those countries "which violate treaties." The Senator's declaration was made in a letter addressed to the Federal Council of American Christian Churches. He also issued a warning to Britain and France against any transfer of colonies, declaring that such transfers "would not serve to protect the independence of these colonies . . . . . which would immediately be governed by certain other governments and would probably be governed more severely than they are now." In conclusion he denounced the inefficiency of multilateral treaties which had not succeeded in protecting China, or Ethiopia or Czechoslovakia.

In addition to this declaration, Senator Pittman was credited in other quarters with an intention to foster

Great Crusade Against Communism !



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

legislation "for the protection and enforcement of peace treaties, that when the Government finds that a peace treaty to which the United States is a party has been violated and is still being violated, the Government shall give notice to such country of such violations with a request that such violations cease; that such notice state that unless such violations cease within a specified time, all credits to such countries with the United States shall be prohibited and that restraint shall be placed upon the export of certain primary war materials."

These statements by the Chairman of the powerful

Senate Foreign Relations Committee, plus the recent denunciations of the activities of the German Nazis for their anti-Jewish pogroms by Cabinet officers and high officials of the Department of State and even by President Roosevelt, indicate the tremendous change which has come about in the public opinion of the country in recent weeks. That the minds of the people have been deeply impressed by German brutalities against a defenseless minority in their own country and also by Japanese military atrocities in China, is quite obvious. Any idea of entrusting Nazi-controlled Germany with the administration of defenseless colonial peoples is now entirely out of the question. And the same applies to Japan with regard to her claims for military, political and economic domination over China's millions.

Further developments which have tended to cause a hardening of American opinion with regard to dealings with the two leading members of the anti-Comintern "bloc," Japan and Germany, were concerned with the recent trials of persons accused of spying activities in the United States and the recent publication of an imposing list of Japanese agents and propagandists operating in the United States with the object of influencing American opinion in favor of Japan. The registration of foreign agents operating in the United States was made compulsory in a law passed at the last session of Congress.

The registration of foreign agents with the amounts they were being paid had results which were not without their humorous elements. For example, a preacher, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Cairns, had been accustomed to sending out circulars to clubs, churches and other organizations, offering to speak on Japan "without fee." He stated in his circular that he had delivered 150 such lectures in 1937. He had once served as a teacher in certain mission schools in Yokohama. When he was forced to register with the State Department, he admitted that the Japanese were paying him U. S. $25 for each lecture delivered. As a result most of the churches and clubs which had accepted his offer to speak, cancelled the engagements immediately. In a statement justifying his action, Dr. Cairns said he was distressed by the "growing hatred for the Japanese people which prevailed in the United States."

With regard to the spy trials, concerned chiefly with Nazi secret agents in the United States, the Government was able to secure convictions in most of the cases. But there was one element which did not receive much publicity, although it was generally known by the authorities; that many of the German Nazi spies were also submitting their reports to the Japanese, particularly those which were concerned with American fortifications, naval and aviation developments. Also there was another case —at Los Angeles —where an American aircraft worker connected with the Northrop factory, was indicted for an alleged attempt to sell important American aviation secrets to Japan. The accused was alleged to have stolen blue-prints of the powerful new BPI-type bombers now being manufactured for the U.S. Army.

On Dec. 30 the Treasury Department ordered its investigators to keep a sharp watch for espionage activities. It also was announced on the same day that President Roosevelt would ask Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be spent in combatting German and Italian propaganda in South America. Of special interest in the Far East was a recommendation embracing 74 special items designed to improve American relations with Central and South American peoples, among them being:

> Co-operation in wireless, aviation and road building:
> Stimulation of travel from the U.S. to Latin America:
> Training of Latin American scholars and technicians in U.S. government departments:
> Distribution of U.S. government publications in Latin America:
> Exchange of mutually informative films; and Subsidized visits of various American cultural groups to South and Central America.
>
> A quarter of the proposed $1,000,000 would be spent by the Department of Agriculture. The committee recommended the appointment of agricultural attaches to the American diplomatic posts at Mexico City, Havana, Rio de Janeiro and Panama.

What direction the discussions in Congress will take cannot be foretold at this time, but it is obvious that major attention will be devoted to military development, naval and aviation. The decision to create an Atlantic squadron consisting of 60 warships has already been announced. Previously when the entire fleet had been transferred to the Pacific due to the Japanese menace, it had not been thought necessary to maintain a strong naval force in Atlantic waters. The threat of German and Italian aggression in South America plus the implications of the anti-Comintern pact, made the decision to develop an Atlantic squadron necessary.

That the Far East will receive major attention in this session of Congress is certain—due to the deadlock which prevails in the relations of Japan and the United States. The latest American Note, handed to Japan on Dec. 31, carried the language of finality. It bluntly reiterated that the United States intended to give its traditional support to the sanctity of treaties. While the United States was cognizant of changed conditions in the Far East, it was not sympathetic toward a unilateral settlement of Chinese problems. It reserved American rights and interests regardless of the pronouncements of the Japanese overnment or its puppet administrations. It declared that fundamental principles such as equality of opportunity were not subject to nullification by unilateral negotiation. Finally it declared America's willingness to participate in an international conference between Powers directly interested in China for the settlement of pending problems. There is no necessity of reviewing recent diplomatic pronouncements, the full texts of which have been published in these columns and speak for themselves. The departure of Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson for Washington for a personal conference, combined with the dispatch to Japan on Dec. 31 of the State Department's "final" Note dealing with Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty, indicates the seriousness of the crisis which has developed in the relations of Japan and the United States—and also between Japan all other countries of the world which are interested in the Far East.

Two Fleets Needed!

Washington, D. C. Post

The recent attempt on the part of Japan to obtain more active help from her associates in the anti-Comintern bloc by offering Germany and Italy "slices of the Chinese pie," has not helped the situation from the standpoint of opinion in the United States or Great Britain.

The issue between the two countries is thus well stated. If Japan declines to participate in an international conference for an adjustment of differences between herself and China and between herself and the United States and the other powers, then the alternative is fairly clear. The American people are determined not to resort to war, but they are equally determined not to permit Japan to play fast and loose with American interests. There is now much talk of retaliation in the West in the event Japan continues to interfer with legitimate trade rights in this field. Economic retaliation is a long step in the direction of actual war. Someone has well said that when the Japanese send their air-squadrons to bomb defenseless Chinese villages, it actually means they are bombing us. Considered on this basis the war is already on!

HOUSE BOY WORKED FIVE MONTHS BUT FOUND "BLOC" MONEY WORTHLESS

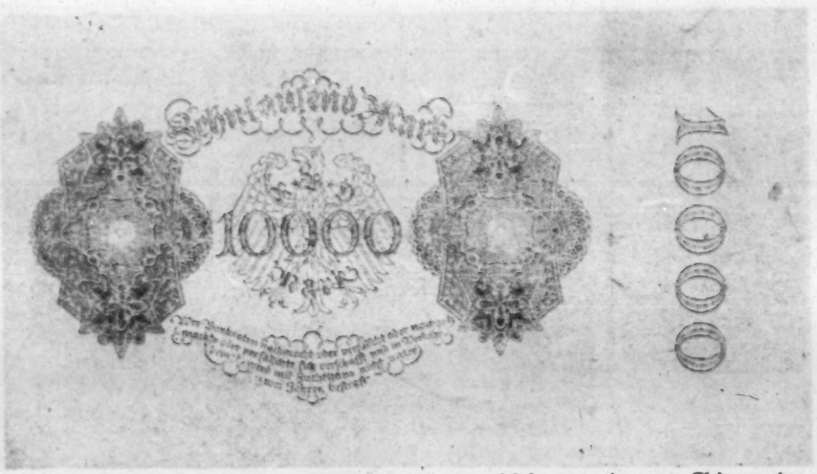
A Chinese servant who previously had served as house-boy in the home of one of the professors in a Soochow school was seized by the Japanese military in that city and put to work on one of the Japanese "New Era" projects in the vicinity of Soochow. He worked for approximately five months, for which he received his food only—and a promise of money at the conclusion of the job.

A few days ago the boy appeared at the temporary home of his former foreign employer, who is now residing in Shanghai. He extracted from a secret pocket in his gown a banknote of imposing appearance, a reproduction of which appears herewith. It was a German banknote for 10,000 marks, worth normally about U. S. $2,500.

The boy explained that the commander of the Japanese troops had given him the note and had told him it was worth "more than a thousand dollars in Shanghai." Fearing robbery if caught with such a large sum in his possession, the boy concealed it in his gown and finally managed to reach this city.

Accompanied by his former employer the boy took the note to a local bank and discovered that the large figure on the note was impressive, but the note was worth exactly nothing, probably less than the paper it was printed on—because it represented currency which the German Government repudiated after the World War. Recently the Japanese announced they were issuing special military notes in occupied territory which could be used for purchasing Japanese merchandise, but could not be converted into Japanese Yen or any other currency. This, however, was the first instance of the Japanese Army's use of the repudiated currency of a fellow member of the "Anti-Comintern Bloc." It was suggested that the Japanese military was trying to accustom the Chinese people to the use of repudiated currency so as to soften the blow when the Japanese Yen follows the course of the old German Marks.

Repudiated German banknote used by Japanese military in Soochow



Reverse of the worthless 10,000 Mark note which was given a Chinese in Soochow for five months' work on a Japanese "New Era" job.

MUST SHANGHAI'S POOR DIE OF COLD BY SLEEPING ON THE STREETS?

One of Shanghai's oldest scandals, unfailingly commented upon by tourists and visitors, is the fact that hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese inhabitants are obliged to sleep on the streets at night for want of the price of a bed under shelter. With winter temperatures several degrees below freezing point, the hardships of these poverty-stricken denizens of the streets need no emphasis. Many die of cold and exposure.

There is no valid excuse for such a state of affairs in a city of Shanghai's enormous wealth and its continuance year after year can only be attributed to callousness or indifference in high places. We are sometimes told that no-one need sleep on the streets, that everyone can find accomodation in the refugee camps or similar institutions maintained by benevolent associations. This, theoretically, is true. Yet in the minds of professional mendicants, there exists the belief that entry into the camps entails loss of personal freedom. Some of the camps, we understand, require unemployed entrants to stay in, and if they leave they are not allowed to re-enter. Many accordingly elect to sleep on the sidewalks, in alleyways, or in shop entrances.

Is it impossible for the municipal authorities to open free lodging houses which the poor can enter at night and leave again in the morning if they so desire? Instead of issuing neatly-mimeographed reports telling of the number of corpses collected and disposed of (the November report of the S.M.C. Public Health Department says 110 are collected as the daily average), let the authorities act to save the lives of these unfortunates. Plenty of money is wasted. Let some of it be used to succor the forlorn denizens of the streets.

JAPANESE OBJECT TO GLOBE WIRELESS

The Japanese Army-fostered "Central China Telecommunications Company, Ltd., which was formed by the Japanese for the purpose of monopolizing Chinese telegraph and radio services in the Shanghai district, has lodged a protest with the American authorities against the operations of an America company known as Globe Wireless, which has been dispatching commercial and press messages between Shanghai and U. S. A. which are not suject to censorship by the Japanese military. All messages sent through the Japanese service are subject to censorship.

What Chinese Youths Are Reading, Thinking and Doing About the War

(Editorial Correspondence)

MISS Huang Sui-chi, writing in the January *Chinese Recorder*, said that even Chinese children under the ages of four or five are consciously or unconsciously familiar with the war of resistance and the necessity of maintaining China's national integrity. She described the thrilling parade of 6,000 students, boys and girls, in Peiping on Dec. 9, 1935 as an illustration of the determination of China's youths to do all in their power to arouse their country about the Japanese menace.

Most of the officers and men of the Shanghai "Lone" Battalion were students. At the top is Col. Hsieh Ching-yuan, commander.

While the student demonstrations in Peiping in December, 1935 did not accomplish much in themselves, they had a definite bearing on the decision of the Chinese people to revolt against Japanese aggression in North China two years later. The most widely used slogan among students makes use of the character meaning "do" or "work." The most prevalent question is, "How can we give our best in this critical period to deliver our country?" According to Miss Huang the students are quite familiar and sympathetic with the program of long-time resistance against Japanese militarism in the interest of democracy and justice. Despite cynical statements by many who judge conditions in China generally by what they may observe in Shanghai, the students generally have the will-to-win and feel a keen sense of responsiblity and are constantly thinking and talking about plans that would enable China to win the war. They are also thinking about how best to train themselves in war technique in order to be of real assistance in the country's struggle.

Of much significance was a list of books which Miss Huang included in her article as the most popular reading matter among Chinese boys and girls at present. The list included,

1. "What Made China a Semi-Colony" (中國怎麼降到半殖民地) by Ch'ien I-Shih published, April, 1938. This is an historical study of how China has been gradually oppressed by imperialism since the Opium Wars. Its popularity is due to the fact that it is a systematic narrative written in story form and can be easily understood.

2. "Sino-Japanese Conflict" (中日戰爭大事記) edited by King-Chian Chiao, and published by A. Santra of the Advance Publishing Company in May, 1938. The book has 294 pages and gives a detailed chonological record of events from July 7th, 1937 to March 31st, 1938.

3. "What War Means—The Japanese Atrocities in China" (外人目視中的日軍暴行) written by the well-known newswriter, H. J. Timperly, and published in July, 1938. This book of 292 pages is divided into nine chapters. It gives a vivid presentation of the Japanese treatment of the Chinese in Peiping and in Nanking and is the story of eye-witnesses.

4. "United Front Line of People Against Japan" (抗日民族統一陣綫教程) written by Kai Fong and published in July, 1938. This book has four chapters and discusses the subjects: "China's crisis," "development of a nation-wide united-front resistance against Japan," "the significance and future of the united front," and "how to win the war."

5. "Long-time Resistance." (論持久戰) This was originally a series of lectures by Mao Tze Tung given to a study group in Yenan from May 26 to June 3, 1938. It was published in the thirty-fourth issue of "Chie-Fang" but has since appeared in the form of a small pamphlet. Its optimistic point of view, based on a logical and encouraging discussion of long time resistance, makes it especially attractive.

6. "Sino-Japanese Economic Co-operation" (中日經濟提攜0) by Low Keng-Mo is a condensed statement of Japanese economic aggression in China.

Miss Huang also cited further lists of books dealing with the problem of resistance from a philosophical, technical and economic point of view which the students are reading. Prominent among these works are two outstanding publications at the opposite poles of political thought, "Capital" by Karl Marx and "My Struggle," by Adolph Hitler. Other books include,

1. "Outline of the Present International Situation" (國際現狀讀本) by Chang Chung-Shih published in June, 1938. It makes a study of the background and conflicts of the world situation.

2. "China and the Next War" (第二次大戰與中國) by Chang Nai-Chi. This book describes factors leading to the next war and its probable effect on the European situation and on the weak nations.

3. "A Study of Imperialism" (帝國主義讀本) by Chang Han-Fu, published in March, 1937. This is a thorough study of the history of imperialism and its influence on the present world situation. The last chapters are devoted to a critical survey.

Even the war orphans in a Shanghai refugee camp go in for martial training. This particular camp is in the French Concession.

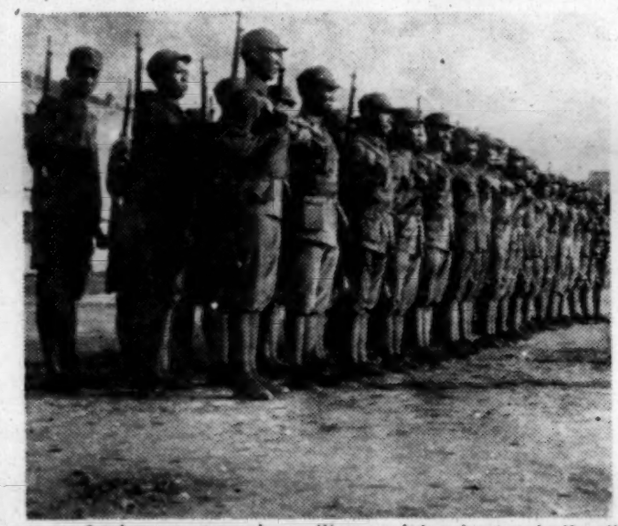
4. "Red Star Over China" by Edgar Snow, the first American Newspaper correspondent to visit the Communist area. This book has been translated by a group of Chinese and appears under the title "Hsi Hsing Man Chi" (西行漫記). Mr. Snow spent about four months in the North West, living with the communists. His book gives a detailed record of his trip with many observations, interviews and impressions. It is written in diary form.

5. "North West Corner of China" (中國的西北角) and "Hsai Shang Hsing" (塞上行). These books were both written by Ch'ang Chiang about his trip to the North West. They give detailed accounts of his travels. He spent some time with the communists and recorded his observations and impressions. His chief purpose is to point out some of the fundam ental problems that China is facing, the solution of

which are essential to the regeneration of the Nation. He includes, for instance, the racial problems within the country together with suggestions for uniting China and so on.

A further publication which has proved popular among students of both sexes is the "Day-to-Day Record of Japan's War in China," (中國的抗戰) published in both English and Chinese by *The China Weekly Review*, Shanghai. It is published in three volumes, each covering a period of six months.

As a result of the widespread interest in the organization, activities and politics of the Eighth Route Army (ex-reds), dozens of pamphlets have been written on the subject which are widely read and attempts at censorship of Communist publications in some parts of the country have only had the effect of intensifying the desires of the students for information bearing on the subject. Large numbers of students have visited the Northwest and have remained with the Eighth Route Army or have returned to inform their fellow students of their trip. Some have published pamphlets describing their experiences.



Students now receive military training in practically all schools in "free" territory, that is, areas controlled by the National Government at Chungking.

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A year and half have passed since the Sino-Japanese war began. Friends of China must be wondering what the youth of China have been actually doing in this unprecedented national crisis. Generally speaking, China's young men and young women, especially the student body, may be divided into there categories.

The first type of students are those who managed in one way or another, to stay in school or university to finish their studies. They either migrated to join the "nomadic" educational institutions in the hinterland, or remained in schools in the Shanghai settlement and concession. Rational thinkers of China realize, of course, that the country cannot afford to have every educated youth sacrificed on the battlefield. Some of them must be spared to prepare themselves for building up a new China in the immediate future. Just before the war, the number of university and technical institute students was estimated around 45,000. As the number of youths of higher education in China is so limited, a portion of them must be reserved to lead national reconstruction work in future.

The second type of youth who realized the country's critical situation, could not sit quietly in the classroom to continue their studies. They left their schools, and enlisted themselves in the regular armies or in the guerrila forces. Under the leadership of professor Yang, a great number of Peiping and Tientsin students organized units of guerrila forces in the neighborhood of Tientsin and Peiping which harassed the Japanese behind their lines. A number of units which were formed by Peiping and Tientsin students, also joined some of the regular troops in the north and carried on all kinds of war work to encourage the soldiers at the front to keep up their spirit and morale. The best known unit was called "The National Emancipation Vanguard." Students of all schools, colleges and universities in free China are now required to take military training for a certain period. Although the government does not encourage students to fight in the front lines every boy and girl must be trained to defend their country when their services become necessary.

The third type is a large body of boy and girl students who, although they have not actually taken part in the fighting, have been very busy in the past year, carrying on all kinds of important political, educational and social and medical work in different part of the country.

In Wuhan, Changsha and other interior cities which were constantly subjected to air-raids, students formed first aid corps to save the lives of civilians who were being bombed and mutilated. There was a group of girl students in Wuhan who were always ready to rush to the bombed area to render aid to the wounded-multitudes as soon as the warning signal was sounded. Some of them worked even while the raid was going on. The remarkable record of the work of boy and girl scouts in Shanghai during the hostilities will never be forgotten. Students and youths who had just graduated from schools, joined the Service Corps for wounded soldiers. Before the fall of Hankow, Changsha became one of the chief centers of receiving and nursing wounded soldiers transferred from the front. A large number of boy and girl students served the wounded. Their service took the form of comforting the wounded by singing and talking to them, by writing letters for them and by presenting them with gifts. The students held conversations with individual wounded soldiers, and tried to keep up their spirit. Many of the students helped the wounded to obtain food, mend their torn clothes. Wounded soldiers' recreation clubs were organized by students to entertain those whose wounds were not serious, and those who were recuperating. In the clubs all kinds of musical instruments and games which have educational value, were introduced. Books, newspapers, magazines and maps were collected. Here the students helped to enlighten the soldiers on current events and on general knowledge. They also performed dramatic shows to cheer up the wounded groups.

Youth training for both health and preparedness at Hankow—prior to the Japanese occupation.

Recently an American organization of Girl Scouts sent a check for U. S. $800 to the American Advisory

Committee in Shanghai with a request that it be turned over to the girls Scouts of China for use in relief work. The check was forwarded to Madame Chiang Kai-shek to be handed to one of the groups working behind the lines. Those who sent the check stated that they had been so deeply impressed by the efforts of Chinese girls to assist in the war that they wished to contribute toward their work.

In all the refugee camps in Shanghai as well as in the interior cities, much of the work was done by the student body. Great numbers of students rendered services in the camps by conducting classes, and in helping to do the administrative work. In the work of the mass education movement, the students also distinguished themselves. Chinese youths realize that the Sino-Japanese conflict is not just a war of opposing armies alone. It is a war of resistance of the entire Chinese people for the preservation of their nation, and the freedom of their race from bondage. In order to make the masses of people realize the significance of the war of resistance, it is imperative for educated groups of Chinese to push the mass education movement as quickly as possible. This provided an excellent opportunity for the students to render invaluable service. Leading educators had already started a nation-wide program to promote mass education and a great number of teachers and students have been organized to carry out this important task. In Hunan province alone about 400 college and 3,000 high-school students are continuously engaged in this work. These young men and women after having received a few week's training in the technique of teaching mass education, are divided into groups. They then go to the cities and country districts of Hunan to instruct the people along four lines :—

1. To teach the people to read and to write.
2. To enlighten them on general affairs such as hygiene, civics etc.
3. To train them to do productive work, agricultural or home industry.
4. To train them to organize themselves to resist the aggressors.

Various methods have been used to instil knowledge into the minds of the illiterates. Theatrical groups were formed to travel from village to village to stage modern shows for the farming and village populations. Through these shows, knowledge was spread, group-minds and national consciousness were promoted. Hsiung Fu-si was the leading dramatist engaged in this field. He has a great number of students working with him. Last summer, in Chengtu, capital of Szechuen province, 60 college students—boys and girls—organized the Summer Rural Service Corps. They utilized their summer vacation in promoting mass-education in the rural communities near Chengtu. Their work consisted in conducting day and night schools, organizing traveling libraries, and performing dramatic shows. They also delivered lectures on first aid, on general knowledge and on fundamental methods of resistance. Some of these students had been accustomed to comfortable living, but they faced all kinds of hardships, conducting rural work with vigor and enthusiasm.

Students from middle schools, colleges, and universities, and new graduates (who gave up their work) flocked to the University of Resistance in northern Shensi to receive practical training. After they had completed the course they scattered to different parts of the country to carry on important national salvation work. The number of students who have had the training already exceeds 10,000.

A group of stranded students from Peiping and Tientsin last year formed the "Peiping and Tientsin National Salvation Publicity Corps." They wandered from city to city enduring all kinds of hardships and privations to spread the knowledge of the war of resistance to the people. They finally reached Wuhan and continued their work there.

In April 1938 the "National Salvation Union" held its second convention in Wuhan. Twenty-four geographical units were represented. Important resolutions expressing whole-hearted support of the national government in carrying on the war of resistance, were adopted.

It is true that students who are continuing their studies in schools within occupied territory such as Tientsin and Shanghai concessions, do not seem to be outwardly aware of their responsibilities. But if the situation is analized more closely, it will be found that many students are trying to render patriotic services in various ways. Some weeks ago when students in Shanghai were called upon to join medical services in the interior, youths in Shanghai responded enthusiastically. Many gave up their studies and jobs to join the units although they were told that the life would be hard and hazardous.

Undoubtedly the youth of China is answering the nation's call to do their duty in the life and death struggle. Critics may say that some youths who come from wealthy homes, maintain a lukewarm attitude. But it is no exaggerated to say that the majority of the young men and young women of China today are ready to shed their blood, and to make any necessary sacrifice for the salvation of the nation.

A not generally realized element in the situation is that many students who appear to be wasting their time in Shanghai's too-numerous places of recreation, have not had the opportunity of offering their services. There has been little directed effort to organize the students, but in all cases where the opportunity has been offered, the students have responded nobly. The total student enrollment in China in elementary, secondary and colleges, technical schools and universities, prior to

Japan's failure to conquer Shansi Province, despite the expenditure of vast treasure and manpower, has been due, partially at least, to the intensive training given to the young men and women of the province.

the outbreak of the war was 12,273,448, of which number about 43,000 were in colleges and universities and 546,212 in secondary or high-schools. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek recently announced his intention of organizing an army of a million men to continue resistance against Japanese aggression. J. C.

Wang Ching-wei Becomes a Political Outcast

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS

Premier Prince Konoye tendered the resignation of his cabinet to the Emperor on Jan. 4, exactly 19 months after its formation on June 4, 1937. Immediately thereafter, he issued a statement proclaiming Japan's China policy to be "immovable" and explaining the government's resignation as necessary to secure "a renovation" of the people's mind and a concentration of efforts for the creation of the "new order" in East Asia. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, 73-year-old president of the Privy Council, has been summoned to the premiership. Political observers and the press in Tokyo anticipated a "more vigorous" policy in China as a result of the Cabinet change.

CHINA ushered in the New Year with a dramatic flourish of high politics, with Wang Ching-wei playing the leading role. Evidently, Wang seriously blundered in miscalculating both the time and the temper of the nation in proposing to initiate peace negotiations with Japan, for his demarche has now ended in his expulsion from the Kuomintang and dismissal from all posts.

After Wang's flight from Chungking to Hanoi, rumors were rife that he was contacting the Japanese and intriguing to start peace talks. These rumors gained confirmation, when on Dec. 30 a statement was released at Hongkong in his name by his agents, urging immediate action by the National Government to exchange views with Japan for the restoration of peace in China.

The statement, dated Dec. 29, was addressed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committes of the Kuomintang, suggesting that peace negotiations should be opened with Japan on the basis of the statement issued by the Japanese Premier Prince Konoye on Dec. 22. The Konoye statement contained the following three conditions: (1) Sino-Japanese friendship; (2) Sino-Japanese anti-Comintern collaboration; (3) Sino-Japanese economic co-operation.

Wang asserted that the Japanese government, in its declaration of Nov. 3, "already changed its attitude as stated in its declaration of Jan. 16" and that the three conditions mentioned by Konoye were not incompatible with China's national policy. Therefore, he added, if the National Government adopted the three points, the road to restoration of peace was now open.

Wang States Conditions

Wang, however, demanded that as an essential condition, Japan withdraw all her troops from China promptly and universally. Japanese troops might be stationed only in the vicinity of Inner Mongolia, for the duration of an anti-Comintern Pact. Politically, Wang said, China's minimum conditions included the inviolability of her sovereign rights and the maintenance of her administrative independence and integrity, while economically her guiding principle should be reciprocity and equality.

Referring to Sino-Japanese collaboration against Communism, Wang proposed the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact, similar to the Japanese-German-Italian Anti-Comintern Pact. The pact should aim at the prevention of Communist disturbances and should not affect Sino-Soviet relations. Wang demanded: "The Communist Party of China should completely abandon its Party organization and propaganda work, abolish its 'Frontier Government' as well as its special military system and be absolutely subject to the legal institutions of the Republic of China."

His proposals were received in Chungking with indignation. It was pointed out that the Konoye statement had already been severely denounced and rejected as unacceptable by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Based on the Konoye statement, Wang's proposal was generally regarded as a proposal, not for peace, but for capitulation.

To counteract Wang's illegal activities and re-affirm China's determination to continue the war of resistance, the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang decided at an extraordinary meeting on New Year's Day to expel Wang permanently from the Party and to dismiss him from all his posts in the Party and the Government. Prior to the decision, Wang was deputy chief executive of the Kuomintang, chairman of the Central Political Council and president of the People's Political Council. The meeting was presided over by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in his capacity as chief executive of the Kuomintang and attended by nearly 100 members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees.

Charges Against Wang

The resolution adopted at the meeting charged Wang with violating discipline and endangering the Party and the State, and stated that Wang Ching-wei, entrusted with heavy responsibilities by the Party, had, at this critical stage in the war of resistance, left his post on his own authority, gone into hiding in a foreign land, and disseminated proposals contrary to the national policy. In his telegram to the Government, he sought to misrepresent the demands of the enemy and even attempted to assist the enemy in deceiving the people. So far as his conduct was concerned, the resolution said, Wang was guilty of colluding with and surrendering to the enemy. So far as the repercussions of his action were concerned, he was guilty of seeking to shake the foundation of the State. To enforce discipline, the resolution declared Wang expelled permanently from the Party and relieved of all his posts.

Finally, the resolution affirmed that the national policy during the campaign of resistance should be based on the address made by the chief executive of the Party (Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek) on Dec. 26, that is, continued armed resistance against Japanese aggression. Any opinion or action contrary to this policy would not be tolerated in the interest of the welfare and discipline of the State and would be rejected by the entire people.

Wang's present whereabouts constitute a source of all kinds of rumors. According to one report, he is stated to be "stuck at Hanoi," without papers or passport. Other reports state that he has gone to Hongkong. Still another alleges that he secretly arrived in Shanghai either aboard the Italian liner *Conte Rosso* or aboard a Japanese destroyer. A fourth report asserts that he is now in Canton, preparing to set up a new puppet government there with himself as head. The Japanese agency, *Domei*, claims that Wang is on his way to Europe, where he will visit Berlin and Rome to discuss with Hitler and Mussolini the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Flight Planned

It is now definitely established that Wang's flight from Chungking to Hanoi was planned a month ago and effected without the knowledge of the government. Previous to his departure, his family and some of his close associates left for Hanoi to make preparations for him. Most of his luggage and his books were also previously moved out of Chungking and transported to Hanoi. Taking advantage of the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek, who was inspecting the defences in the Northwest, Wang decided to flee aboard a plane specially chartered for him by one of his close associates, Peng Hsueh-pei, who was Vice-Minister of Communications. Wang's pretext for flying to Yunnan was to address the cadets of the Military College there, but actually to incite the Yunnan governor, Gen. Lung Yun, to rebel against the Government. When Gen. Lung rejected his proposal and reported the matter to the Government, Wang, seeing the danger of being detained, immediately flew from Kunming, Yunnan capital, to Hanoi.

Informed circles at Chungking express no surprise at Wang's flight and his proposal for peace. Ever since the Lukouchiao Incident and also later, prior to the fall of Nanking and after the fall of Hankow, it was stated, Wang repeatedly made suggestions of peace negotiations with Japan. Each time, however, he was forced to abide by the decisions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other government leaders, who expressed determination to continue the war of resistance. Wang's rebellious activities against the national policy of continued resistance first became known to General Chiang Kai-shek at the beginning of December. Acting on secret information of Wang's intrigue, Gen. Chiang suddenly arrived at Chungking from the front and was said to have rebuked Wang. It was also said that because of Wang's being in favor of concluding peace with Japan, Gen. Chiang decided to postpone the convocation of the 6th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee which was scheduled for Dec. 15. This action was taken in order to avoid an open clash between Wang and other members of the Kuomintang.

Invitation to Tokyo?

Of special significance in connection with Wang's flight was the persistent report that Gen. K. Doihara, Japan's master spy and intriguer, had gone to Hongkong to meet Wang and discuss with him plans for the establishment of a new puppet regime in opposition to the National Government. According to the *Ta Ying Yeh Pao*, the Japanese Foreign Office has issued special instructions to the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai that if Wang should go to Shanghai, he should be received with greatest courtesy and be officially invited to visit Tokyo.

Following the exposure of Wang's

intrigues, many of his followers at Chungking are now closely watched. Peng Hsueh-pei and Chang Tao-feng, two of his leading associates holding responsible positions in the government, are reported to have been detained on a charge of facilitating Wang's flight from Chungking. Other supporters of Wang, including Chen Kung-po and Tseng Chung-min, all left Chungking for Hanoi with Wang or immediately following his departure.

Official and public circles in Chungking, while bitterly denouncing Wang for his "peace move," attach little importance to it. The consensus of opinion is that his move will end in utter failure because of its unanimous denunciation by both the government and the people. If Wang had been able to stir up a military uprising against the Government, it was said, a serious situation might have been created. Since the Government and the people are now solidly behind General Chiang Kai-shek and unreservedly supporting his policy of continued resistance, Wang's activities can have no other effect than his own political downfall. Wang's elimination from the Kuomintang, it is thought, tends rather to strengthen the party and re-affirm the determination to pursue the war of resistance to the end.

"Always a Quitter"

Commenting on Wang's peace statement, Chou En-lai, prominent Communist leader, said that it came as no surprise to him, for "in my 20 years' association with Wang, I have always known him to be a quitter." Mr. Chou revealed that at the second session of the People's Political Council at Chungking last November, a close associate of Wang, in the course of an address, said that assistance from Great Britain, the United States, France and Russia could not be depended upon and that China must seek a peaceful solution of her conflict with Japan through the assistance of Germany and Italy. Mr. Chou also alleged that Wang had made overtures to the Japanese through his agent in Hongkong, who had "visited Tokyo at least once." Wang's action, he added, would neither affect China's internal solidarity nor the strength of her resistance. "Wang," he went on, "has now practically no following in the party, in the government or the army, except for a few associates like Tseng Chung-min and Chu Ming-yi, who never amounted to anything."

Mr. Chou expressed the belief that it was doubtful whether Ku Meng-yu or Chen Kung-po would join Wang Ching-wei. In conclusion, he absolutely refuted the rumor that Wang's trip to Hongkong might have been undertaken on an understanding with General Chiang Kai-shek. "I know, and am confident," he said, "that General Chiang Kai-shek has absolutely nothing to do with Wang Ching-wei's action."

The *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, Communist organ at Chungking, referring to Wang's flight, declared, "Only traitors like Ching Kwei (who betrayed the Sung Dynasty to the Tartars) and Wu San-kwei (who betrayed the Ming Dynasty to the Manchus) would make any response to Prince Konoye's statement. Whoever shows the least sign of a lack of confidence in determined resistance, under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, will be opposed by his fellow countrymen."

Political Suicide

Declaring that Wang has "committed suicide," the Chinese press at Shanghai unanimously denounced Wang for his peace proposal to the government. Branding Wang's proposals as the "utterances of a madman," the *Shun Pao* declared that his action indicated that his "wisdom had been completely overwhelmed by his narrow-mindedness." The journal regretted that Wang "ends his brilliant political career by making himself an outcast of the nation and the race."

"The biggest suicide news of the year" was how the *Wen Hui Pao* termed Wang's proposals for peace with Japan. "There are many ways of committing suicide and we wonder why Mr. Wang chose the Japanese knife for hara-kiri. He is digging his own grave and making himself an outcast."

When the news of Wang's dismissal reached Shanghai, Chinese papers voiced general approval. One journal editorially commented that Wang's dismissal "reduced him to a wandering ghost." "After all," the editorial stated, "what is Wang Ching-wei but a politician who knows only how to wag his tongue. In these critical times, his influence at best is felt in circles of small-time politicians. His utterances and action, therefore, are not expected to carry any weight."

Another journal compared Wang's dismissal to a "surgical operation," which removed the nation's most serious ailment and therefore strengthened its will to resist.

The Japanese press made much of Wang's peace message, which was prominently featured in all Tokyo newspapers. Official circles, however, so far have declined to make any comment. Some papers speculated on whether the message was a "trial balloon" inspired by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, others took the view that Wang misrepresented Prince Konoye's statement of Dec. 22 on several vital points. Japanese Government circles, it was said, were far more interested in the background of Wang's flight, because they wanted to avoid the risk of being misled by a political maneuver of Wang prompted by personal reasons.

Reactions in London

Chinese circles in London regreted Wang's "peace" move, lest it should create an unjustified impression of disunity among members of the Chinese Government. Leaving aside the dislike by Wang's group of the government's association with the Communists, emphasis was laid on the overwhelming support given to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by all sections of the Chinese people. The view was expressed that no compromise with Japan appeared possible. The strength of Wang's following was questioned by his critics, but rumors that he might join the Japanese to head a new puppet government were, however, scouted.

Newspapers in London paid little attention to Wang's plea for peace and some even totally ignored it. The general feeling in London was that Wang's demarche would prove a "damp squib." "It is regrettable, but it will make no difference to China's solemnly declared policy," was the opinion expressed by Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador at London.

According to a *Reuter* message from London, a noticeable feature of the progress of the Sino-Japanese hostilities is the steady rise of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's prestige in England. Gen. Chiang's sincerity and determination, the message states, is undoubted. Consequently, the belief in China's chances has been decidedly strengthened since the fall of Hankow.

The National Government on New Year's Day issued a mandate, ordering severe punishment of traitors. The order is directed specially against those who participate in the illegal puppet regimes in the North and the South.

Report Coup d'Etat

Japanese reports alleged that a *coup d'etat* was staged on New Year's Day by the Leftists in the Kuomintang at Chungking. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was said to have been chosen as the head of a new government.

A reorganization of the Japanese Cabinet before the meeting of the Imperial Diet on Jan. 20 was foreshadowed in the Tokyo press. Such a step was considered imperative in order to secure firm cooperation of the military and economic authorities with those responsible for the conduct of Japan's foreign policy. The resignation of Premier Prince Konoye is forecasted and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, president of the Privy Council, is being mentioned as his most likely successor.

The Peiping and Nanking regimes are planning to take over the foreign concessions and abolish the extrality rights of nationals of certain foreign Powers, according to a report in the *Wen Hui Pao*.

A "Communist-Suppression Army" is said to have been organized at Nanking with a total strength of 15,000 men.

Soo Hsi-wen, ex-"Mayor" of the "Ta Tao Government" in Pootung, will shortly be appointed "Chairman of Hupeh," according to a Japanese report.

Anti-Japanese sentiment is reported to mounting high in Formosa. Li Yu-pan, a Formosan revolutionary leader, recently arrived at Kweilin to confer with the Chinese authorities on plans to stage a revolution in Formosa.

Wang Chu-lin, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin and an official in the North China puppet regime, was assassinated in the French Concession there.

The new Hsikang (formerly Outer Tibet) Provincial Government, headed by Gen. Liu Wen-hui, was inaugurated at Tatsienlu on New Year's Day. Huang Chi-lu, vice-minister of interior, administered the oath of office.

Gen. Li Han-hun, newly-appointed chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, also assumed office on New Year's Day at Lienhsien, on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border. Gen. Li succeeded Gen. Wu Te-chen, who departed for Chungking to take up a new post in the government.

"Japan's population is only 70,000,000, while that of Szechuan alone is already 70,000,000. With a common determination and joint efforts, the province alone is capable of resisting Japan." This statemet was made by Madame Chiang Kai-shek in a speech at Chungking.

Japanese Economy to Be Mobilized

Virtually all provisions of Japan's National Mobilization Act will be invoked as a result of the approval of six more drafts of imperial ordinances by the National Mobilization Council on Dec. 28. The six new Imperial ordinances for invoking Articles VI, X, XI and XIII of the national mobilization act provide for: (1) control of wages; (2) control of working hours; (3) requisitioning of commodities; (4) restrictions on dividend rates of business corporations; (5) requisitioning of factories and shops; (6) requisitioning of land, buildings and other establishments.

Japan's entire economic resources will be mobilized and concentrated on the building of a "new order in East Asia" by the invocation of the Act and by the execution of a three-year plan for expanding the productive capacity of industries. The plan has been prepared and was recommended to the government by the National Planning Board.

All business corporations capitalized at more than Yen 200,000 will be prohibited henceforth from declaring dividends exceeding 10 per cent per annum, while further increases in dividend rates by those corporations which already have been paying more than 10 per cent per annum will be prohibited.

People of Sinkiang Give Hearty Support to the War of Resistance

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟昭沐)

IN a previous discussion of Sinkiang as "A Stonewall to Japanese Influence" (see the *Review* of June 4, 1938), I discussed briefly the strong personality of the Sinkiang governor, General Sheng Shih-tsai, his "8-Point Program of Administration," his "6-Point Policy," the questions of racial harmony and educational reform, and his "explanation of the pro-Soviet Policy," etc. I also discussed the so-called "Sovietization of Sinkiang." Lastly, I pointed out the frustration of Japanese subversive activities in Sinkiang under the strong rule of the governor. In the present discussion, I shall confine myself to some of the recent activities of the people in Sinkiang during the "war-time."

Third Provincial Assembly

On October 1, the "Third Conference of the Representatives of the 14 Races" (or nationalities)* took place. The *Ta Kung Pao*, one of the leading papers in the country, instructed Chen Chi-ling to take an air trip to Sinkiang to attend the conference. Chen visited many places in the province, and interviewed many of the representatives of the 14 nationalities. Therefore, what he tells us is undoubtedly all first-hand information regarding this once "hermit" but now the "rear" province of China. In his long report published in the *Ta Kung Pao* from December 1 to 7 inclusive, Chen spoke of the meaning and significance of the holding of the Third Conference during the present war:

> "At this time, when a totalitarian war of resistance against the invaders is in progress, and particularly now that Sino-Soviet relations have become more friendly than ever before, Sinkiang has become an important province in the rear. Its 'Pro-Soviet Policy,' advocated five years ago, has now won the sympathy and approval of the people of the nation. Therefore, the holding of the Third Conference of the Representatives of the 14 Nationalities means the solidification of the unity of the people in Sinkiang, the strengthening of our defences in the North-West rear, and the erection of an additional defence line to assure the final victory for China!"

Besides the representatives of the 14 nationalities, there were other representatives from the students, women, chambers of commerce, laborers, police and armies, making a total of 511 representatives. These representatives were all taken to the place of assembly by motor cars. The formal opening of the conference was preceded by the holding of an athletic meet and the "autumn maneuvers" in which the highly-mechanized units of the provincial armies took part. Chen told us that the assembly hall was decorated with slogans bearing on the "6-Point Policy" in many languages written in white ink on red cloth. The portraits of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and General Sheng were also on display.

11-Day Meeting

The meeting lasted for 11 solid days. One of the difficulties, said Chen, was the variety of languages. Four interpreters had to be employed. The representative of the *Ta Kung Pao* observed the following special characteristics of the Third Conference:

(1) Representatives and leaders of each nationality all pledged their full loyalty and support to the Central Government and the Provincial Government; they all expressed their extreme hatred of Japanese imperialism. Each representative, before concluding his or her speech, always shouted "Down With Japanese Imperialism!"

(2) An atmosphere of brotherliness prevailed throughout the whole conference. Representatives of the 14 nationalities met like brothers and sisters. "It is with such brotherly spirit that they discussed the resolutions introduced to the conference. Such a spirit of unity can rarely be found in the interior," Chen observed.

(3) The representatives not only listened attentively, but took down notes. They did not attend the conference as a formality, but as the representatives of their people in the true sense of the word.

(4) At the first conference, there were no women representatives. At the second there were two, but they were forced to withdraw. But at the Third Conference there were eight woman representatives. To Chen, this signifies the emancipation of women in Sinkiang.

The following were the important resolutions adopted by the Third Conference:

(A) Political:

1. To expedite the enforcement of the democratic system, and to increase the political knowledge of the people.
2. To solidify the unity of the people and to strengthen the defence work in the rear.
3. To preserve Sino-Soviet friendly relations "permanently."
4. To increase administrative efficiency and wipe out greediness.
5. To extend mass organization and elevate the legal status of the people.
6. To enforce mass training.
7. To strengthen the military organization and to improve the military technique.
8. To effect judicial reform.

(B) Economic:

1. To construct the Tihwa-Tahcheng and Tihwa-Kashgar Highways, and to repair the highways already constructed, by joint efforts of the provincial government and the people.
2. To establish a "Conservancy and Reclamation Committee," to decide the ownership of land.
3. To encourage the breeding of livestock and to improve seed for planting.
4. To encourage the contribution of

Japan "Unites" China

Manning in the Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune

*The First Conference was held some time in April, 1935; and the Second Conference in the same month, 1936.

grains by the people, such to be stored in granaries to meet shortage, "so as to help the Central Government in the present war against Japan!"

5. To develop industries and encourage investments.
6. To reform the banking system, and to increase the capital.
7. To readjust the currency.

(C) Cultural and Educational:

1. To spread education by increasing the number of schools of all grades for each nationality.
2. To develop the Sinkiang Institute and Sinkiang University.
3. To increase the number of schools of all grades for girls.
4. To compile school text-books.
5. To generalize mass education and the schools.
6. To develop cultural educational and public amusement.
7. To improve and develop printing.

(D) Public Health:

1. To increase the number of hospitals.
2. To strictly prohibit the smoking of drugs.

Generalissimo Hailed

After the closing of the conference, no less than 38 motor cars were provided to send the representatives back to their native places. When the cars passed the office of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, the representatives simultaneously sang out "Long Life, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Long Life, General Sheng"; and shouted loudly "Down With Japanese Imperialism." The slogans were quickly responded to by the huge crowd of people, who gave them a hearty send-off.

The conference was crowned with success. This was the result of the enforcement of the "6-Point Policy," particularly the first three, namely, "anti-imperialism," "pro-Sovietism" and "racial equality." A strong national feeling among the people in Sinkiang has been developed; Sino-Soviet relations have been greatly cemented, and unity among the 14 nationalities has been achieved. "Such is not only the success of the 'new policy' (meaning the 6-Point policy) but also a success of the war of resistance against Japan," observed Chen.

In his lengthy account, Chen told us he had interviewed all classes of people in Sinkiang. One aged farmer when interviewed by Chen said that "we farmers all hate the Japanese imperialists; we are Chinese, and we want to save our nation." A young student said, "We young men in this part of China realize that our nation is now facing a crisis. We know also the difficulties facing Generalissimo Chiang in his campaign against the invaders. We hope that when you (Chen) go back, you will explain to our brothers and sisters the prevailing public sentiment in this place as well as our anxiety over our national affairs. Will you also convey our respects to the Generalissimo."

Mongolian Attitude

Chen told us that he had also interviewed the representative of one of the most backward nationalities, and asked thim: "Do your people know that China and Japan are now at war?" The answer was "Yes, we know." "Did you ever see a Japanese?" "No," was the answer, "but I saw Japanese in the pictorial papers." "Your place is now a paradise, for the Japanese could never attack you," said Chen sarcastically. The answer was: "No! Sir, this place is Chinese territory, and we are all Chinese. We should not fail to take part in the national salvation activities simply because this place is remotely situated. When we return to our native place, we will do more propaganda work and raise funds to assist our government. Only when our nation is saved could we ever have a peaceful day!"

Chen had another interview with a Mongolian tribesman, and asked: "Do you know that Prince Teh is now being utilized by the Japanese as their puppet?" His answer was that he is now not very familiar with the situation in Outer Mongolia. "But," he continued, "I believe no matter under what circumstances, we should not be utilized by the invaders!"

"What is your impression of the Soviet Union?" Chen again asked. "The Soviet Union is the country which is really helping us!" was the answer. "Do the Mongolian people entertain any fear of the Soviet Union?" "The Soviet Union is a peaceful nation, and we need entertain no fear in any way." "What can you contribute to the nation?" Chen asked. "I want to place all my power at the disposal of the Government. I want to encourage all people in Sinkiang to do so!" was the answer.

In another interview, Chen was told by a Mongolian: "Please understand that the Mongolian people are equally anxious to save our Nation!"

We believe the above citations are sufficient to demonstrate the public sentiment in Sinkiang. Sinkiang of today is no longer a backward province but one of the most important "rear" provinces. The people in Sinkiang are no longer backward people; they are just as patriotic as the other people in China. Sinkiang is destined to play a great part in the final and decisive battle of the Sino-Japanese war.

Chungking, December 10, 1938.

U.S. Silver Purchase Price in Doubt

An atmosphere of excitement pervaded the London silver market in the last few days of 1938, *Reuter* reported, because of doubts concerning the conditions under which the United States government would continue its silver buying policy during 1939.

The London *Times* City columnist pointed out that since the passing of the Silver Purchase Act, the United States government has dominated the market, because that act had the effect of constituting the United States as the only large silver buyer in the world. This explains the sensitiveness of the market to the prospect of a change in the American domestic price, and this, for several weeks, was reflected in a heavy discount for forward silver.

Well-informed circles in Washington, according to *Transocean*, believe the U. S. Government will maintain the buying rate at 64 cents an ounce, despite an appeal said to have been made to President Roosevelt by a number of senators from western states who favor an upward revision of price for the next six months. If there is to be any change at all, the agency said, a decrease is more likely than an increase.

High Japanese Army Officer Suspended

Major-Gen. Ryoki Machijiri, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Japanese War Office, one of the three key posts in the Ministry, was ordered suspended Dec. 29 for dereliction of duty. Also suspended were Col. Shio Ube and Major Jirokichi Cho.

The action taken, stated a War Office communique, was for the purpose of "making clear" the responsibility for the disappearance of certain important documents last autumn.

Major-Gen. Masataka Yamawaki, Vice-Minister of War, will act temporarily in the capacity of director of the Military Affairs Bureau, holding the two posts concurrently.

French Relations With Iran Severed

Diplomatic relations between France and Iran (Persia) were severed last week on the initiative of the Iranian government. Slighting references to the Shah, appearing in a certain French publication, were believed responsible for the rupture, although in some European capitals the hand of Germany was seen involved. The day the rupture was announced in Paris (Dec. 30), the German *Transocean* news agency carried a report from Teheran stating that 32 heavy locomotives are now being constructed at the Cassel (Germany) works of Henschel & Son, for the Royal Iranian State Railways.

The crown prince of Iran, Mohammed Resa, is to marry the sister of King Farouk of Egypt in Cairo early in March and will leave Teheran for the wedding on Feb. 24. On his way back, he will stay two days in Bagdad, capital of Irak.

Czech 'Reds' Submit to Party Dissolution

Liquidation of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia is being carried out in "perfect calm," *Transocean* reported last week. Even before receiving the government's dissolution decree, the agency said, Communist deputies evacuated the party's club rooms in parliament and handed over the keys to the house administration, adding that the exodus of Communist members of the Prague city council from city hall was "likewise inconspicuous."

All property of the Communist Party has been confiscated. The police have sealed all party offices and an index of Communist literature, which is to be banned, is now being compiled.

The Czech Communist Party, it may be recalled, was to the forefront in defending the "democratic" Czechoslovak state in the period preceding the Munich agreement, which led to the partition of Czechoslovakia.

Nippon Chamber Incorporated Here

The Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was incorporated Dec. 31 as a result of an order issued by the Japanese Consulate-General. Certain new qualifications for membership, which includes Japanese merchants and industrialists, will be observed. The chamber will assist movements to carry out economic rehabilitation in Central China, according to *Domei*.

India Denounces Trade Pact With Britain

The British Board of Trade has announced that the Indian government has denounced the trade agreement signed between Great Britain and India in August, 1932 at Ottawa, as from March 31, 1939. It is recalled that the Indian government had wanted to discontinue the agreement in May, 1936, but refrained from doing so in anticipation that a new treaty would be signed soon. Negotiations have now been going on for a considerable time but so far no definite results have been reached.

Mitsui Firm Gets Gunny-Bag Control

The Japanese firm of Mitsui, in association with Mitsubishi, has been given control of about 60 percent of the import of gunny-bags, hemp, thread and jute in Manchukuo, according to recent report from Changchun, capital of the puppet state. The monopoly will carry the name of "Manchurian Gunny-Bag Association.

Munitions for China Pile Up in Rangoon Because Highway is Poor

BY MARC T. GREENE

THIS ancient town, capital of the Province of Yunnan and metropolis of the vast south and southwest, is assuming importance as the center of a region whose enormous resources both in men and products have so far been little touched by the war. The province has contributed fewer than 70,000 men to the armies out of a population of 50,000,000, and Yunnan's great natural resources are only now beginning to be drawn upon.

Foreign Commissioner Wang told me yesterday that an army of a million is being trained in the province and that there will not be lacking arms and equipment for them. As to the general position in this regard, he said "the supply of munitions on hand and now coming through is sufficient to last us for a long time."

However, little or nothing more of that nature is being shipped over the Haiphong-Yunnanfu Railway, which is mainly engaged now with the transport of airplanes, motor trucks and gasoline. The wharves and neighborhood at Haiphong are full of trucks and airplane parts and more arrive almost daily on ships of several nationalities. Last week a large consignment of American Red Cross trucks, that for some unexplained reason had been held up by the French authorities for weeks was released and went in toward Kweilin. F. Tilman Durdin, New York *Times* correspondent, acompanied them.

Railroad Now Pays

The railway, one of the most remarkable engineering feats in the world, passes through scenery of almost unparalleled magnificence. The distance from Lao-kay on the Indo-China—Chinese frontier, to Kunming, a two days' ride by regular train, is now covered in twelve hours twice a week by a Michelin railcar carrying fifteen passengers. The traffic is heavy and this is booked up weeks in advance. Airmen, munitions and supply salesmen, correspondents and persons of indeterminate occupation are constantly going in and out. The hotels, both in Haiphong and Hanoi, are full to overflowing all the time. And since most of their patrons are a well-paid and expansively-spending lot, French bonifaces are making more money than ever before.

The railroad, too, is paying for about the first time. It was built at an enormous cost with the assistance of a large French government subsidy. Through concessions gained from the Manchu government, it was expected to be continued well into central China and to exploit for French benefit a great area in the upper Yangtsze valley to compete with the British economic empire in the lower. The end of the monarchy dispelled this fine dream of exploitation, however, and the railway terminated at Yunnanfu.

It is wholly French property and the French assert confidently that it will not be attacked by the Japanese. Nevertheless, every possible precaution is being taken. The guards and watchers at the many tunnels and bridges have been greatly increased, bomb-proof shelters have been constructed around all the main stations, and big observation-bombing planes are seen "patrolling" high overhead. Last week a large contingent of French European infantry arrived to "guard" the railway property at Kunming, though exactly how they are to do that does not appear.

Burma Highway Poor

The main interest here at the moment, though, is the condition of the new Burma-Kunming highway and just when it will be in shape to support the heavy traffic that must come in over it if the Chinese armies are to be supplied with munitions. It is definitely not in shape at present nor likely to be for some time to come, even if before late spring.

I established that fact through conversation with two British members of the Burma Frontier Patrol who, in two trucks with Burmese guards and attendants, arrived at the hotel in Kunming after a nine-day journey from the Burmese railhead. They tersely described the state of the road as "awful." It appeared, too, that theirs was probably the last journey to be made over it for some time, because when they had passed an important bridge was taken up to be replaced by a stronger one. That must be done in many other cases.

Clearly the road has been too hurriedly constructed under inefficient direction with

John Bull's Backyard

Louisville Times

improper materials. Other travelers describe many stretches as soft and likely to be washed away by the winter rains or destroyed by the frosts of this elevated region. Nothing heavier than a 5-ton truck has yet gone through and that only with difficulty. Many of the bridges are not strong enough even to carry that weight safely.

Yet this road is of the very highest import for the continued successful conduct of the war. I can make that clearer, perhaps, than it has been before by revealing that vessels British owned and flying the British flag are arriving in Rangoon almost at the rate of one a week, carrying each in the neighborhood of 5,000 tons of munitions. I got this information from the British Patrol men. They told me that when they had left Rangoon a month before, a British vessel, whose name they gave me, was there with the aforesaid load. But only 50 tons of it had come through to this town because of the inadequacy of the road. The munitions, they said, were Russian, and so it is assumed that the ship, and those to follow, are under charter to the Soviet Government.

But it is of little consequence whence the munitions come, especially as America goes on selling the same to Japan, much to the disgust of most of the American people. The point is that they must be gotten into China. By the time this is printed there may be upwards of 20,000 tons lying idle in Rangoon. The Burma road *must be completed* at the earliest possible moment, and durably. Whether it is or not may well have a vital bearing upon the outcome of the war. Foreign Commissioner Wang, of the Yunnan provincial government, which is now in the closest accord with Chungking, told me "munitions were coming in." For obvious reasons I did not press him to make public the way or ways. But those are, to any really important extent, neither the Haiphong-Yunnanfu Railway nor the Burma road. That being the case, they must be long, roundabout and uncertain. It is necessary to build enduringly, protect and make utmost use of the road here from the Burmese railhead, and that without a moment's delay. Much, maybe everything, depends upon it.

Loans Create Confidence

People have been arriving here from Chungking every day, since five weekly planes make the trip, Eurasia and the C.N.A.C. Nothing that I could learn from anybody indicates that the morale of the Chinese armies and the people is not high, or that confidence does not prevail everywhere. The day I talked with Mr. Wang the news of the credit-loans from England and America had just been received. He had come, too, from luncheon with Ambassador Johnson, arrived that day by car from Chungking, at the American Consulate, and he seemed greatly elated. I do not know whether that was wholly because of the welcome news about the loans, but I have some reason to believe there were other causes.

At any rate, there is no mistaking the confidence that prevails throughout the district and also through the upper Yangtsze region. Everywhere recruiting is going on and the Britons from Burma told me they found troops marching all over the countryside in that region, either in training or on their way to joint the fighting forces. Mr. Wang said, "the loans and what they signify of the attitude of America and England most certainly spells the doom of Japan." That may be too optimistic, but certainly neither the Chinese hereabouts nor Europeans who are in touch with the position seem to have any doubt of China's final victory.

"For America's sympathy and assistance we feel the despest gratitude," Wang said to me. I assured him there was every reason to expect it would continue.

The immediate danger, as I see it, is that China will by some means be persuaded, maybe forced, to accept a kind of Far Eastern Munich which, like the original Munich, will be dictated mainly by British commercial interests. That would be equivalent to a loss of the war and must on no account be permitted to happen.

Kunming, Dec. 22, 1938.

Italians Plan Fast N.Y.—Singapore Service

The Italian shipping company "Italia," in cooperation with the Royal Netherlands Airways, is planning the opening of a new fast passenger service from New York to India. Passengers crossing from New York to Naples on board the fast Italian liners *Rex* and *Conte di Savoia*, will continue their trip from Naples to India by Netherlands planes. It will take eight days from New York to Alexandria, nine to Bagdad or Karachi, ten to Calcutta, 10½ to Rangoon, 12 to Singapore and 13½ to Batavia.

Japanese Plan to Abolish Foreign Concessions in China

BY FRANCIS C. B. CHANG

OF great interest to foreigners in China at present, aside from the question of the reopening of the Yangtsze and Pearl rivers to commercial navigation, is perhaps the drastic action taken by the Japanese military authorities against the British and French Concessions in Tientsin and the French Concession in Hankow since the middle of December. Almost simultaneously the Japanese began to place strict restrictions on the movements of persons into and from the foreign-administered areas in both cities. These restrictions, undoubtedly directed against the Chinese, have caused considerable inconvenience to foreigners also.

In Tientsin, when they were first enforced on December 14, the American consul-general, J. K. Caldwell, was affected. Mr. Caldwell, a *Reuter* dispatch revealed, entertained a party that night at a foreign club in the Italian Concession, which is adjacent to the French Concession. He had to invoke the assistance of the Japanese consul-general, Mr. Tanaka, in order to enable some of his guests to return to their homes in the French Concession. Two foreigners, according to another *Reuter* report, had worse luck. They were refused permission to cross the International Bridge between the French and Italian Concessions, despite the fact that they possessed Japanese passes and also showed their passports. When they attempted to proceed following a lengthy argument with the Japanese sentries, they were marched to the police station and detained in prison cells for two hours. Cars belonging to foreigners were stopped at the Concession gates and the occupants ordered out while the vehicles were thoroughly ransacked.

Similar conditions have existed in Hankow. In addition to searching all persons, including foreign women, the Japanese there have prevented provisions from being brought into this area. They have also refused to turn on the water supply. The Concession, which is only half a mile square, is packed with thousands of Chinese refugees. As a result of the Japanese action, a serious problem of food supply has arisen. The difficulty of water supply has also been great. Although a limited quantity of water could be obtained from wells and by pumping from the Yangtsze River, this was insanitary and insufficient to meet the needs of the people. A truly serious situation has been created in Hankow.

The Alleged Reasons

The reason for the Japanese measures in Tientsin and Hankow was believed to be the refusal of the Concession authorities to hand over anti-Japanese elements among the Chinese population to the Japanese. Thus the Japanese tried to force the British and French authorities to comply with the their demand by blockading the Concessions. In Hankow, the Japanese took a stronger attitude and presented a set of unscrupulous demands, wider in scope, to the French authorities. These, according to *United Press* dispatches dated December 18 and 19, are as follows:—

1. Registration of all Chinese in the French Concession;
2. Withdrawal of all anti-Japanese elements and communists;
3. Return of all merchants to areas outside the French Concessions, where taxes are payable to the new authorities;
4. Handing over to the Japanese of deposits in Chinese banks in the French Concession, particularly the Central Bank of China;
5. Deportation of all Chinese who entered the Concession after October 10;
6. Search of all houses in the Concession and deportation of all anti-Japanese elements;
7. Free entrance by the Japanese military into the Concession at any time.

However, a closer study of the problem will reveal that the rejection by the British and French Concession authorities of the Japanese demand for the handing over of anti-Japanese elements is not the real reason for the Japanese "siege" of the foreign areas in question. The real reason lies far beyond this. It is linked with the question of the closure of the Yangtsze and Pearl Rivers to commercial navigation. It is part and parcel of Japan's plan for the elimination of foreign rights and interests in China and forms one of the steps toward the establishment of the so-called "New Order"

Accident to Occident

World Feature Service, Current History

in East Asia. In plain words, Japan wants to abolish the foreign concessions and settlements in China.

To the Japanese militarists, the conquest of China without the abolition of the foreign concessions and settlements would be incomplete. These foreign areas, alleged to be the bases for anti-Japanese activities, would remain a menace to the Japanese and therefore they must be removed by all means.

To End Concessions

For some time, Japanese newspapers and other organs working on behalf of Japanese aggression in China have conducted a vigorous campaign clamoring for the return of all foreign concessions and settlements to China. In this campaign, the Japanese wisely "pass the buck" to their Chinese puppets. It is declared that the new government to be established by merging the Peiping Provisional and the Nanking Reformed Governments will undertake to regain control of the foreign-administered areas in China.

Representative of this agitation is a comparatively strongly-worded article in the December 9 issue of the weekly magazine, "Voice of China," which is published under Japanese sponsorship. The article reveals that plans are practically completed for the formation of a Federal Government which will embrace the Peiping and Nanking regimes. "The accomplishment of this important stage in the renaissance of the New China will be marked by certain and definite measures towards the Foreign Powers," the article went on to say. "The first step will be the early abolition of the unequal treaties, the withdrawal of all foreign troops now garrisoned on Chinese soil, the retrocession of all foreign concessions and settlements and the abolition of extrality rights now unlawfully enjoyed by foreigners."

Again, the Shanghai *Nippo*, a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai, in reporting a series of conferences recently held in Nanking concerning the future of the Japanese-occupied areas, stated that among the resolutions adopted was one which ran that "all foreign concessions, which are bases for anti-Japanese elements, must be recovered, in order to put an end to anti-Japanese activities and remove all obstruction to the New Regime." Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, also mentioned the abolition of the foreign concessions in China in his statement on the readjustment of relations between Japan and the "New China" made on December 22.

Part of 'New Order'

It will be seen then the abrogation of foreign concessions and settlements in China forms one of the important steps to be taken by Japan in her program for the conquest of China and the creation of the "New Order" in East Asia. The measures enforced by the Japanese against the British and French Concessions in Tientsin and Hankow may be considered as an initial campaign directed towards this end.

An editorial in the Shanghai *Nippo* dated December 17, explaining the situation in Tientsin, throws further light on this question. It declares: "As an opportune time has not yet arrived and as the Provisional Government has not enough power to solve the problem of the foreign settlements in Tientsin, the authorities have decided to liquidate the settlements gradually by effective application of the regulations already adopted for the control of foreign exchange funds, by the evacuation of Japanese and sundry other means to lessen the property of the settlements."

What Will Powers Do?

For a long time the foreign concessions and settlements in China have served as bases for the development of foreign trade in this country. Large numbers of foreign business concerns are established in these areas, representing huge amounts of foreign property and capital investments. By treaties with China, these concessions have their own governing bodies in the form of the Municipal Councils. The councils maintain their own police forces, conduct their own public utilities and collect their own revenue. Troops of different countries can be stationed in the concessions for the protection of foreign lives and property. The retrocession of these areas will mean the dissolution of the Municipal Councils, the recall of the foreign troops, the abandonment of bases for the development of foreign trade in China and the placing of huge foreign property and investments under Japanese restrictions and control.

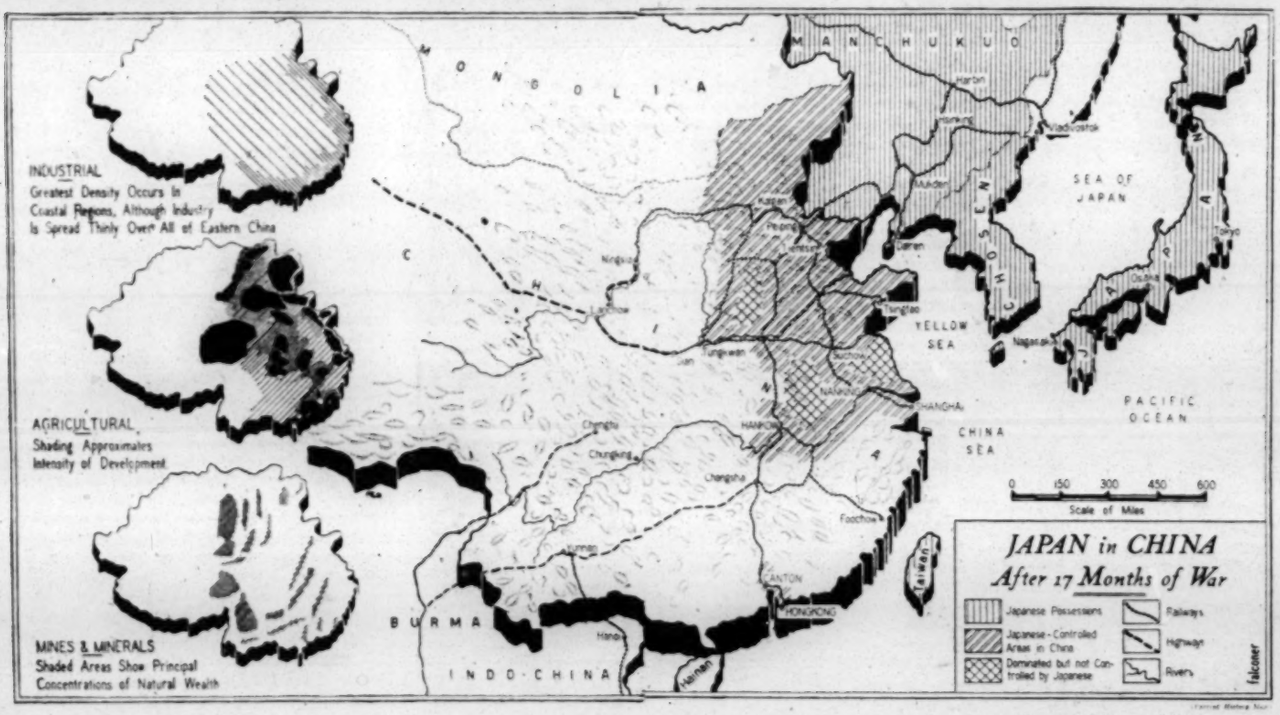
Will the foreign powers comply with the Japanese demands? Will they give up their concessions for Japan's own advantage? If they do, then they are withdrawing their rights and interests from the Asiatic continent for good. They are themselves closing China's open door. They are assisting Japan in rounding out her program for the full conquest of China and the creation of the "New Order" in East Asia.

Hongkong, December 26, 1938.

Visage of Japan's 'New Order' as Observed in Nanking & Kwangtung

WHAT has the "New Order in East Asia," viewed as it is in reality, and not as the fanciful idyll of facile propagandists, brought to the common people of China? Answers to this question, all of them variations of a common theme, are reaching the world from widely-separated parts of this country where the heel of Japanese domination has been firmly planted.

Nanking, the erstwhile capital of the Republic, has now been in Japanese control for a full year. A startling glimpse of the "heaven on earth" which the Japanese army has created there is afforded us by an investigation conducted by the Nanking International Relief Committee under the supervision of Dr. M. S. Bates of the University of Nanking. Findings of the investigators, which cover a period up to October, 1938, have been published in booklet form in Shanghai and make revealing reading.



Current History Map.

Population Halved

No one knows the present-day population of Nanking, although it has been estimated that the city has been denuded of at least a good half of the approximately one million inhabitants living there up to the time of its capture. Of those remaining, 44.29 are destitute, according to information gathered by the Committee. This estimate has been arrived at by striking an average of the widely-varying replies to questionnaires sent out to missionaries, pastors and Christian teachers in various parts of the city, that is, to persons in daily touch with people of all classes. Although destitution was common in Nanking before the hostilities, never before, since it became the capital of the Republic, have so many people been plunged into utter want.

The disorganization of economic life caused by the fighting and the continuing stranglehold of the Japanese army are the factors responsible for the vast impoverishment. The investigators report, for example, the prevalence of robbery by soldiers and the heaviness of military requisitions at the city gates, which result in a great curtailment of supplies carried into the city for sale.

The practise of requisitioning inevitably leads to shortage. Formerly carriers, donkeys, wheelbarrows and boats brought in firewood. Now boats have practically been eliminated and there is no transport from a distance. Wheelbarrows and animals were largely lost and now few are seen. Carriers bring in most of the wood, but their numbers are kept down by continuing robbery on the part of soldiers. A monopoly is exercised by the Tupan's government over the trade in firewood, and on October 1 some carriers were arrested by military police and threatened with imprisonment if they should thereafter infringe the monopoly.

Farmers Persecuted

Farmers are harried and persecuted by the Japanese military. Returning through Taipingmen after selling grass in the city, they frequently lose their money to sentries and their labor thus goes completely unrewarded. In some places farmers have not returned to their holdings, the investigators found, because their cottages had been burned. In other places the fields remain uncultivated because the farmers lost their oxen and farm implements in the war. The following further notes are reproduced from investigators' diaries:

"Oxen are urgently needed. There is a shortage of seed for cotton and for wheat."

"The farmers were afraid to give their true names. They feared that their young men would be conscripted."

According to the findings, "there were many reports of the current burning of villages, sometimes of daily trouble from the cruelty, robbery, and arbitrary requirements of soldiers."

A group of old villagers said to an investigator: "Innocent people have suffered too much . . . When will the end be?"

Under the puppet administration of the Tupan, all the old evils of the *likin* tax system have been restored to hamper trade and impoverish the people. In many places, investigators found, taxes are collected by several different authorities. Rice brought from a distance of 20-25 miles was paying as many as three sets of transport levies, amounting in all to more than one dollar per *tan*. Local products brought 25 miles by water frequently paid eight or more assessments. On cotton, for example, ordinary farmers or dealers without official favor paid $6.55 per *tan*. Characterizing this state of affairs the report states: "Such a revival of *likin*, to use the term loosely, represents all too plainly the reversion to primitive conditions of transport and trade."

Cotton arriving in Nanking from Wukiang, the Committee found, can be handled only in very small lots, for large consignments are confiscated by the Japanese military unless their owners or shippers enjoy special favor. The cotton was paying eight irregular taxes on the way from Wukiang, amounting to well over $6 per tan, or 20 per cent of the crude price.

Despite the manifold burdens weighted onto his bent shoulders by the conquerors and their Chinese satellites, the farmer in Nanking, the report shows, has shown a dogged persistence in tilling his land and in sowing and harvesting the crops. In the spring and early summer of last year, the first period of the Japanese occupation, conditions were extraordinarily difficult. Although many of the farmers were hampered by interference from armed men of all sorts, and many more had to farm after losing part or all of their buildings, tools and animals—not to speak of members of their families—those who were on the job got 99 per cent of their arable land into summer crops.

Peasant Tenacity

"The story of that success," says the report of the Committee, "includes phenomenal industry and hardship; much interborrowing of tools, animals, and seed: all the traditional tenacity of the Chinese peasant."

The situation will worsen this year, in the opinion of the Committee, for military arbitrariness has robbed the tillers of the

soil of all but a fraction of the fruit of their toil. "Farmers will exert themselves less during the coming seasons, for they received so little as the result of their stupendous labor in this year. Crude rice has sold at less than $1.50 in certain parts of the Nanking area, because no real transport is possible. Moreover, the farmer cannot get any sort of credit to enable him to hold his crop; and he can buy little of necessities other than food. Various communities report serious scarcity of cloth and clothing, cotton wadding or yarn, kerosene, matches, soap, medicines."

The Committee found that there is sufficient food within the Nanking area to supply the present civilian population, but lists the following factors adversely affecting both supply and price:

Factors Listed

1. Irregular and unpredictable military requirements of certain foodstuffs.
2. The attraction of the very high prices in the Shanghai market, which are tempting official quarters to exercise their special connections to work inside the military monopoly of shipping, transporting to Shanghai more agricultural products than are able to reach Nanking in replacement.
3. Uncertainty of incoming transport, even from points within a few miles, which is seriously limited by insecurity of road and river with violent fluctuations.
4. The worsening tax situation, as every sort of armed authority in all degrees of dignity, scrambles for income.
5. The small stocks carried in Nanking, where certain foodstuffs have leaped in price during closings of the gates.

Most of these factors, the Committee comments, are wholly or mainly political and cannot be influenced by relief interests.

Illustrative of the general poverty and deprivation is the frequent reporting of lack of buying power. The Nanking populace is short of clothing and of bedding, particularly the kinds needed for winter. Yet in the early Fall, buying was slight, investigators found. Dealers in second-hand clothing reported that despite their small capital, stocks were big in proportion to turnover. Some were considering leaving Nanking unless they could do better.

"Amateurs on the sidewalks are often selling their own stuff, with that of friends or relatives, or articles bought with a desperate use of last resources and borrowings. They frequently sell something at the end of the day below its cost price or its market value, because they have no other way to feed their families for the next day. Such competition is of course deadly to other dealers of all types, and the only thing to be said for it is that probably the buyer is also needy."

Plundering Continues

The clothing and bedding situation in Nanking is particularly acute, the Committee found. Losses under this heading last winter amounted to $11,353,000, or $115 per family of those who remained in Nanking during the critical period immediately preceding and following the Japanese occupation. "Losses in the surrounding rural areas were also heavy, through plundering and also through the burning of 40 per cent of all farm buildings. Plundering of clothing and bedding in the country is still continuing, and soldiers are bringing some articles into the city to be sold for a few dimes each, while bandits under various titles take their toll."

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Kwangtung, since the Japanese invasion of the province in October last, has become another scene of activity of the "heaven-on-earth" manufacturers. What has been happening down there is described very graphically by the Hongkong Catholic organ, *The Rock*. After noting that the war (beyond the Hongkong frontier) is being conducted with less brutality than it was a year ago, the journal continues as follows:

"In practice this means that when towns have been bombed from the air shelled from the sea or the hills, raked with machine-gun fire from tanks, and blasted with the hand-grenades of suspicious troops, the unarmed civilians who survive are not bayoneted in the streets, and only a small proportion, instead of a large proportion, of the women are mishandled by the soldiers. To such an extent are we accustomed to barbarity in this war that nothing less than cold-blooded mass-murder any longer horrifies us.

Villages Wiped Out

"In Kwangtung whole villages have been wiped out, troops with fixed bayonets forcing distracted people to level their houses to the ground and then laughing at their misery. Hundreds of civilians have been killed in reprisals for a single shot fired at a Japanese soldier.

"If the war in Kwangtung is to be taken as an example of the whole war in China, it is one in which not merely have the conventions of civilized warfare been completely disregarded but in which all the marks that distinguish a civilized army from a barbaric horde are utterly lacking.

"People who have escaped from the war zone into Hongkong have told of the terrors of war as they experienced it. Whole areas in which there was not a single Chinese soldier, have been swept by machine-gun fire. Not the slightest regard has been shown to the lives of civilians. Nothing but treachery to his own people could make an individual's life secure.

Delight in Murder

"A delight in murder and destruction was clearly visible in the actions of the advancing army. The fact that this did not exist merely in the minds of frightened people is shown by the clear distinction that people from widely different places made between two classes of Japanese soldiers.

"All admit that some, generally the first to advance, behaved well and acted with regard to civilians in a way that is expected of a disciplined army in civilized times; the others behaved neither like disciplined soldiers nor civilized men.

"This is the last blow to the reputation of Japan in Hongkong, where friendship with the Japanese people had survived many a serious strain. The best friends of Japan have now ceased to defend the actions of the Japanese army and its leaders. Considerations of humanity have forced them to change their attitude.

"Yet, as we said, the war in the South has been free from excesses on a wide scale such as horrified the world in the war in the North.

"Some things that are related about this war close to us are so amazing that it would be impossible to credit them if they were not reported at first-hand by absolutely reliable witnesses.

Women Demanded

"In one town, for instance, as there was no adequate means of defense it was decided to attempt none. But the Japanese would only spare the town on certain conditions. One of these was the surrender of a number of women.

"The town would not accept such a condition—nor would any other town in China, or any town of a race that had not lost all sense of honor—so it resisted, and fought until it was utterly destroyed. It is one of those incidents of war that is not forgotten.

"Again there is the indisputable proof of the wrecking and destruction of churches and church property. We hear flattering stories from the frontier of some houses occupied by Japanese that were left cleaner after occupation than they were before it. These things seem to be done for the benefit of foreign witnesses, as a part of national window dressing; they do not happen in places beyond the range of newspaper correspondents.

"In the occupied areas in Kwangtung, some twenty Catholic churches and other buildings were destroyed. Some churches were left in a state in which they resembled pig-sties; in others the profanation of everything sacred could not have been more savage and more complete if it had been a communist army that had occupied them.

Defenseless People

"More bitter, however, than any description of the actions of the invading army is the memory that is now left in all our minds of fleeing masses of people who quite evidently snatched up a few handfuls of their belongings and ran for their lives rather than fall into the hands of the Japanese.

"In the majority of cases it was not a question of rushing from a town that was going to be the scene of a violent battle, it was the flight of defenseless country people from the nameless horror that came with an army whose reputation had gone before it. Civilization, as we know it, is itself in danger if such things are to be regarded as the commonplaces of war in our day."

Shanghai Evening Post Drops United Press

The *Shanghai Evening Post*, local American paper, has discontinued the service of the *United Press*, the only American news service which distributes reports in China. The discontinuance of the service became effective about three weeks ago although nothing was stated in the *Post's* editorial or news columns about the discontinuance. On Jan. 2 the *Post* inserted a small notice on Page 1 stating that "XMHC" broadcasting office, over which the *Post* issues its daily reports, was being removed to the first floor of the *Post* building adjacent to the editorial room. This office was previously occupied by *United Press*, which is now being removed to No. 9 Ave. Edward VII, the same building occupied by the French *Havas* agency. The discontinuance of the *U. P.* messages in the *Evening Post* restricts the American paper to the British *Reuters* messages, while the leading British paper, *North-China Daily News*, is the only English-language paper publishing the reports of the American *United Press*. The reason for the *Post's* action was not announced.

Japanese Bomb Baptist Mission in Kwangtung

Two buildings belonging to the American Southern Baptist Mission station at Hsuchow, Kwangtung Province, were destroyed by bombs dropped from Japanese warplanes on Thursday, Dec. 29, according to telegrams received at the mission headquarters in Shanghai last week. None of the members of the mission was injured although several were in the vicinity at the time. All buildings were prominently marked with the American flag. The report stated that the buildings were located in the center of the city. The Chinese military authorities operate an airplane assembly plant in Hsuchow, but it is several miles distant from the mission premises. Members of the mission at Hsuchow include Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Saunders, whose home is in Tennessee; M. W. Rankin of South Carolina and L. A. Thompson of Missouri.

Twelve Daily Papers Now Serve the Chinese Population of Chungking

BY DAVID SOO

CHUNGKING, present war-time capital of China, has outdistanced all other cities in the number of large-size vernacular daily newspapers which it publishes. Shanghai, with a population of 3,000,000 before hostilities started, had but ten such newspapers, whereas Chungking now has twelve.

Among the "Big Twelve" are the "refugee" newspapers, forced to leave Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow as the war front advanced inland.

These newspapers represent different interests and viewpoints, but they are at one in giving full support to the National Government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the war of resistance against Japan.

Refugee Papers

The *Chung Yang Jih Pao* (中央日報), or *Central Daily News*, is the mouthpiece of the Kuomintang and the leading supporter of the present regime. With the fall of Nanking it removed to Changsha. In September of this year it migrated to Chungking and only a branch office was maintained at Changsha. The first issue to be published here appeared September 15. The *Ta Kung Pao* (大公報), however, is the most influential daily. For many years it was one of the "Big Four" newspapers in China, first in Tientsin, later in Shanghai. It first appeared in Chungking on December 1, and now publishes an editjon in Hongkong. Despite the fact that they were not born at the same place, *Sao Tang Pao* (掃蕩報), a refugee coming from Hankow and *Hsi Nan Jih Pao* (西南日報), or *Southwest Daily News*, which is a native production, may be consideted brothers, because both are understood to be connected with the so-called Whampoa Group in the government. The former is noted for its extensive handling of military information, while the latter, which is commonly believed to be subsidized by the Generalissimo's provisional headquarters in Chungking, pays special attention to economic development in the southwestern provinces. Two attempts were made to merge these two dailies, but the negotiations failed.

The *Shih Shih Hsin Pao* (時事新報) or *China Times*, and the *Hsin Min Pao* (新民報) are both refugees. The former, which is a native of Shanghai, was removed here in the early part of this year. It is now the property of Dr. H. H. Kung, president of the Executive Yuan and concurrently minister of finance. The latter was formerly a Nanking paper and its owner is a member of the Kuomintang. It was probably the first to come to this war time capital directly following the loss of the lower Yangtsze Valley.

Tass Reports Featured

In a class by itself stands the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* (新華日報), organ of the Chinese Communist Party. This paper publishes more *Tass* (Soviet news agency) reports than any other paper and also long articles and news-letters dealing with the mass movement. Each day nearly half a page is taken up with *Tass* reports. The editorial department of this daily is run on the committee system, while those responsible do the work of editing by turns. The *Hsin Hwa Jih Pao* first appeared in Hankow in January, 1937. It removed to Chungking just before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Wuhan.

Some may be inclined to think that the native press of Chungking is inferior to the refugee newspapers which have come here. While this is a natural assumption, it is not correct. Among the six local "native" papers, viz, the *Kuo Min Kung Pao* (國民公報), *Hsin Shu Pao* (新蜀報), *Chi Chuan Kung Pao* (濟川公報), *Hsi Nan Jih Pao* (西南日報), *Ta Kiang Jih Pao* (大江日報), and *Shang Wu Jih Pao* (商務日報), the first two have been and are still far more popular than the invading dailies with readers interested only in news and who do not have any political connections.

The *Chi Chuan Kung Pao* is the semi-official organ of the Szechwan Provincial Government, while the *Shang Wu Jih Pao* or *Commercial Daily News* is under the control of the local Chamber of Commerce. The *Ta Kung Jih Pao* is said to have been started, and to be connected with, a former member of the provincial government.

Circulation Figures

Circulation of the Chungking daily press, according to the best information available, is approximately as follows:

Newspaper	No. of Copies
Chung Yang Jih Pao	5,000
Ta Kung Pao	7,000
Kuo Min Kung Pao	6,000
Hsin Shu Pao	7,000
Shih Shih Hsin Pao	6,000
Hsin Hua Jih Pao	6,000
Hsin Min Pao	8,000
Sao Tang Pao	6,000
Hsi Nan Jih Pao	2,000
Chi Chuan Kung Pao	500
Shang Wu Jih Pao	500
Ta Kiang Jih Pao	500

Because of a shortage of newsprint, all the Chungking papers are obliged to restrict themselves to a single sheet of four pages, regular size, with the exception of the *Hsin Min Pao*, which comes out in "mosquito" paper size.

It has caused some surprise to the writer that for some reason the make-up of all the local dailies follows British style. That is to say, the front page contains no news or editorial matter. With the exception of the Communist Party organ, *Hsin Hwa Jih Pao*, which runs a double-column editorial on page one, and the *Hsin Min Pao*, which follows American style, the papers all give over their first page to advertisements. As far as printing is concerned, the *Hsin Shu Pao* is the only paper which uses color.

Too Many Dailies

The view prevails among Chungking residents that this city, which has 500,000 to 700,000 inhabitants, does not need so many dailies. Repetition of news reports in a number of different papers is a waste of material and labor.

Up to now, Chungking has not a single foreign-language newspaper. Such a journal is needed, because there has been a large increase in the number of foreigners living here. Preparations are being made to resume publication of the former *Hankow Herald* and this will help fill the need of foreign residents for daily news in a language they understand.

Chungking, Dec. 10, 1938.

Iran, N.E.I. Exchange Opium and Sugar

The Netherlands East Indies is to barter sugar for opium with Iran. This novel arrangement has been reached after protracted negotiations. Java has shipped 17,000 tons of sugar to Basra and, in return, Iran is sending an equal value of opium to the Netherlands East Indies Government, which has an opium monopoly.

Nippo Replaced by New Japanese Daily

Bringing to an end a 34-year history as a propaganda news organ, the Shanghai *Nippo* appeared for the last time here on Dec. 30. The suspension was a prelude to its merger with the *Tairiku Shimpo*, a daily which made its debut on Jan. 1. *Tairiku Shimpo* in English means "Continental News."

"The significance of our suspension lies in that we are about to take a new stride towards progress in the days to come by merging with the *Tairiku Shimpo*," the *Nippo* said in a valedictory editorial. The new daily, the *Nippo* stated, "will play a major part as a newspaper on the continent in the new era now being inaugurated."

The *Nippo*, the editorial asserted, can trace its history back to 1892 when the weekly Shanghai *Shimpo* appeared. In 1903, the paper became a daily, being renamed the *Nippo* in 1904. Mr. Saburo Ide was its president. Mr. Hiroshi Hata succeeded the late Mr. Ide in 1929.

The daily suffered both in the 1932 Sino-Japanese conflict here and again in 1937, when on Aug. 13 the plant off North Szechuen Road had to be evacuated. The premises were burned on Aug. 24. The *Nippo*, merged with the Shanghai *Mainichi*, however, reappeared three weeks later. It regained its independence early this year.

The New Paper

The *Tairiku Shimpo*, with offices at 288 West Whatung Road, runs morning and evening editions. Mr. Shunichi Fukuya is chairman of the board of the new daily, with Mr. Takeshi Kinoshita as the chief editor. Mr. Takashi Moriyama, former correspondent of the Osaka and Tokyo *Asahi* newspapers in Shanghai, is managing editor. Mr. Ryonosuke Toyokawa, formerly of the Osaka *Mainichi* chain of newspapers, is one of the associate editors.

In making its bow to the public on Jan. 1, the new Japanese daily said its aims would be:

1. To contribute towards Japan's destiny of expansion on the Asiatic continent in pursuance of her historical mission as the permanent leader of East Asia.

2. To strive to deepen the mutual understanding of Japan and China for the rebirth and concord of all Asiatic peoples through the promotion and mixing of their cultural, political and economic relations.

London Stores Fined Over Nippon Raincoats

The well-known Kensington (London) firm of John Barker and Company was last week fined £10, plus 20 guineas costs, in a West London police court on a charge arising from the sale of a raincoat made in Japan, without the necessary marking.

The defense asserted that everything possible had been done to comply with the Merchandise Marks Act.

For 10 years the stores had purchased British raincoats, but, owing to a shortage in October, they had accepted a supply of Japanese coats, which were equally good.

These had been supplied without labels, and Barker & Company would have been entitled to sell them in that state, but, having applied their own trade label, they should have indicated the foreign origin of the coats.

The magistrate declared that it was vitally important that this legislation should be respected, not only for the protection of the public, but it also was of great importance to traders, when faced with the kind of competition they were up against from Japan and other countries.

U.S. Note Rejects Japan's Plan For a 'New Order' in East Asia

BOMBING PROTESTS REJECTED BY JAPAN

Responsibility for the bombing of various American properties and institutions in China by Japanese airplanes—acts which were the subject of official American protests—was disclaimed by the Japanese government in a note of Dec. 30, according to United Press. The protests, pertaining to 13 different bombings, were rejected on the grounds that the properties and institutions in question had not been properly marked so as to have been clearly distinguishable as American from the air, and also that they were adjacent to legitimate military objectives. The Japanese government refused to accept responsibility for the inaccuracies of Japanese pilots in bombing such properties, the note said.

A categorical refusal to accept or acquiesce in Japan's arbitrary establishment of a "New Order in East Asia," coupled with a declaration that America reserves her traditional rights of equal opportunity in the China market, formed the essence of a sharply-worded note sent to Japan by the United States on Dec. 31.

"The United States," the note declared, "refuses to admit the need or warrant for one Power to take upon itself to prescribe what shall be the terms and conditions of the 'new order' in areas not under its sovereignty and to constitute itself the repository of authority and agent of destiny in regard thereto. The people and the government of the United States cannot assent to the abrogation of any of this country's rights by arbitrary methods."

The note said the Government of the United States "expresses the conviction that the restrictions and measures under reference are not only unjust, and unwarranted, but counter to the provisions of several binding international agreements voluntarily entered into and in which the United States and Japan, and in some cases, other countries, are parties."

Note Said Final

Officials of the State Department described the sharp note as "final" in a series of recent exchanges of view. The note was regarded as Washington's determined reply to attempts of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, to "explain" the "new situation" in China to foreign diplomats in Tokyo.

State Department circles pointed out that the United States was willing to discuss a settlement of the China question with Japan, but only on a basis of international discussions involving all Powers holding legal treaty rights in China.

"The United States," the note to Japan said, "is prepared to give due and ample consideration to any proposal based on justice and reason which would envisage solving problems in a manner duly considerate of the rights and obligations of all parties directly concerned, through the processes of free negotiation and new commitments by and among all parties concerned.

"There has been and continues to be an opportunity for the Japanese government to put forward such proposals."

All Rights Reserved

The note reiterated the willingness of the United States to discuss such proposals if and when they are put forward. But meanwhile, "the Government of the United States reserves all rights of the United States as they exist and does not give assent to the impairment of any of those rights."

Attacking the "puppet" regimes established in China by the Japanese military authorities, the note said: "With reference to exchange control and such matters as compulsory currency circulation, tariff revision and monopolistic promotion of Japanese trade in China, the plans and practices of the Japanese authorities imply the assumption that the Japanese Government, or regimes established and maintained in China by Japanese armed forces, are entitled to act in China in the capacity such as flows from the rights of sovereignty.

"These authorities disregard, and even declare non-existent, the established rights

—*London Tribune*

and interests of other countries in China, including the United States," the note continued. "The people and the Government of the United States could not assent to the establishment, at the instance of and for the special purposes of any third country, of any regime which would arbitrarily deprive them of their long-established rights of equal opportunity and fair treatment which are legally and justly theirs, along with those of other nations.

No Unilateral Nullification

"The fundamental principles, such as equality of opportunity, are not subject to nullification by unilateral negotiation.

"In the light of these facts and with reference especially to the purpose and character of treaty provisions solemnly agreed upon for the very definite purpose indicated, the Government of the United States appreciates the fact that one of the parties to these agreements has chosen this time—as indicated both by the action of its agents and the official statements of its authorities—upon a course directed toward arbitrary creation by that Power, through methods of its own selection regardless of treaty pledges and the established rights of other Powers, to establish a 'new order' in the Far East."

This latest American note, according to *United Press*, was characterized in Tokyo by *Domei* as "a political maneuver for domestic purposes in the United States." President Roosevelt was said to be seeking to avoid Congressional condemnation for failing to give proper protection to American interests in the Orient. There was no official comment.

The Nazi organ, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, last week forecasted "a complete reversal of foreign trade influence in the Far East, with Japan, Germany and Italy playing the dominant role, while the democracies are excluded." According to the paper, there is already some talk in Tokyo of the share of Germany and Italy in the development of Japanese-controlled iron mines.

Japan Feeling Strain

The British newspaper, Birmingham *Post*, referring to Prince Konoye's peace offer to China and the forthcoming invocation of the remaining provisions of Japan's National Mobilization Act, said that Japan, feeling the strain of war, now "hints that she may be content with half of China for the present, and, after treating European and American interests as unimportant, she realizes suddenly that they really matter. Now, if ever, is Britain's opportunity to save her face, and save her place, in China, by helping China.

"For our part," the journal continued, "we believe that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the New China for which he stands will in the long run defeat Japan, which, when all is said and done, is only half-heartedly supporting her aggressive militarists."

The unfriendly relations between the United States and Germany, precipitated by the attack on the Nazis delivered recently by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, were referred to in an inspired statement published Dec. 31 by the German press, which declared that there was no hope for improvement of such relations so long as the Americans are "infected with an influence which is openly serving Jewish interests." Following appearance of this statement, the regimented German press opened renewed broadsides of invective against the United States. According to the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, "the setback at Lima may be the cause of the bitterness. America seems to want to divert the blame from themselves by a new invective against Germany. It is clear that Washington desires a crisis in relations between America and Germany just as Congress meets, in order to find a pretext for making the American people understand the necessity for gigantic armaments."

Japan Urgently Needs Additional Ships

The diversion of much of Japan's shipping tonnage to war transportation purposes has given rise to an urgent need to buy vessels abroad at low cost in order to insure continuance and expansion of Japan's export trade, the *Yomiuri* reported Dec. 25. Because of exchange restrictions, however, the paper added, it was most difficult to effect purchases of old foreign ships.

A certain leading steamship company in Kobe is reported to be arranging, with official sanction, the purchase of 10 obsolete American vessels totalling 50,000 tons.

Yokohama Bank Opens New Tientsin Branch

The Yokohama Specie Bank opened a new branch office in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin Jan. 1. This was regarded as preliminary to the evacuation of the Bank's offices in the British Concession. The new branch of the bank will also represent the Bank of Japan.

Jew-Baiting Propaganda Shows Anti-Semitic Drive Has Begun Here

The poison of anti-semitism, the main fountain-head of which is Germany, leader of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, has begun to invade Shanghai as a development of the continuing persecution of Jews in Hitler's Third Reich. Quite logically, too, the plague is beginning to rear its ugly head in Japan, according to recent information received from that country, although there are very few Jews in Japan.

Fresh contingents of German and Austrian Jewish refugees continue to arrive here by every vessel from Europe, and this growing flood of hapless, helpless pogrom victims is proving grist to the mill of the local Jew-baiters who, as yet, feel constrained to launch their venomous attacks under the cover of anonymity, in the form of printed literature. Much of this propaganda is printed in English and circulated through the mails. Some of it is addressed to prominent foreign officials and businessmen.

The most recent sample of local pogromist effort is an anti-Jewish pamphlet entitled "A Warning to all Chinese, Japanese and Gentiles Alike." The sub-title reads: "The Chosen People have Invaded Shanghai. Be Prepared to Resist an Economic Invasion."

Lying About Refugees

Despite the fact that all of the refugees from Germany and Austria who have recently arrived in Shanghai were practically penniless when they landed, and are still being housed and cared for by the European Refugee Relief Association, the pamphlet describes these people as having "the pockets of their well-tailored suits lined with pounds sterling and United States dollars."

Most of the 12 pages in the pamphlet are devoted to a violent condemnation of the refugees from Europe. Among other things, these refugees are charged with renting rooms in Shanghai at "crazy prices." A survey made of the quarters provided the refugees made last week by a *China Press* reporter revealed that the great majority of these unfortunates from Germany and Austria are living in crowded rooms provoided them by the local relief association. In one house, no less than 68 refugees were found to be quartered.

In addition to the pamphlet, several leaflets of an anti-Jewish nature have started making their appearance in the mails. In most cases, the refugees are changed with coming to Shanghai for the purpose of using this city as a base of propaganda operations against Hitler and Nazi Germany.

It is understood that police authorities have obtained copies of these leaflets and are now engaged in trying to locate their source. The only clue they have is that most of the leaflets and pamphlets thus far distributed carry the stamp, which is presumably intended for a signature,—"The Shanghai Anti-Jewish K.K.K."

Report and Denial

Reports of anti-Semitic moves in Japan reached Shanghai as early as last November. The *China Press* on Nov. 18 said that Japan, "following in the steps of her newly-found ideological ally" (Germany), was refusing visas to Jews. A Tokyo dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune* Dec. 2 stated that Jews in the Nippon capital were in a near-panic due to persistent rumors that Japan would crack down on them as a result of the newly-signed Japanese-German cultural agreement.

Tatsuo Kawai, foreign office spokesman, heatedly denied that any discrimination against Jews on racial grounds was in contemplation. German Jews seeking refuge in Japan, China and Manchukuo were not being kept out, he said, and added that since Nov. 25 more than 60 Jews of German or Austrian nationality have been given permission to reside there. The spokesman virtually cancelled out this assurance, however, by stating that henceforth refugees would be handled in accordance with the immigration laws of Japan and Manchukuo, which barred only poverty-stricken persons and those likely to disturb peace and order—an extremely elastic provision which could be used to exclude Jewish refugees from Hitler's Germany.

The *Japan Times* said editorially on Dec. 13 that "so far as Japan is concerned (in the Jewish question) we believe that she should act judiciously on her national belief and conviction, independently of what other states might do." The paper declared that "it was Japan who first championed the cause of racial equality through her representative at the Paris peace conference," adding that the shattering of racial prejudice was Japan's "traditional national creed." The paper then cautiously gave its blessing to the Nazi pogrom activities by saying: "There may be sufficient reason for the Third Reich and Italy to carry out their anti-Jewish measures because of an acute necessity to bring about their racial rise and growth."

Indicating the tendency toward emulation of the Nazi racial "theories," the Japanese government, *Domei* reported Dec. 4, is drafting new marriage and sterilization laws. To conceal the Nazi source of inspiration for the proposed new measures, *Domei* described them as "keeping step with 'racial purification' movements fostered by the science of eugenics in western nations." The marriage law, it was stated, would prohibit the union of persons suffering from venereal diseases, tuberculosis, insanity and other ailments which may be inherited. There would be compulsory sterilization of more serious cases.

Goebbels Beaten Up

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, leading Nazi Jew-baiter, was severely beaten up last week by an indignant friend of the husband of Lida Barova, Czech movie actress, with whom Goebbels is said to have been carrying on an illicit love affair. So vigorous was the beating, according to New York and London newspapers, that Goebbels sustained a broken tooth and other injuries which made it necessary for him to enter a clinic. The regimented German press, and the *Transocean* news agency, in efforts to conceal the scandal, reported that Goebbels had contracted a chill on the stomach. Hitler, according to the London *Daily Mirror* is furious with his propaganda minister and plans to punish him by easing him out gradually from his exalted position in the government, since he desires to avoid adding to the scandal by any demonstrative steps.

In a transparent effort to placate his Fuehrer, Goebbels indulged in some fulsome flattery in the course of a broadcast address on New Year's Eve. "It is to him we owe the fact that the great German Reich has now become a reality. His courage, his constant energy and his strength of nerve have made possible the great miracle. May God continue in future to hold his hand in blessing over Germany. And so we are joined at the end of this year in asking the Almighty to grant us one single request: That our people and Reich be imperishable and that the Fuehrer may long be with us."

More Persecution

Although Jew-baiter Goebbels has fallen from grace and made himself the laughing-stock of the entire world, there is apparently to be no let up in the vicious persecution of Jews in Germany. A *United Press* dispatch from Berlin Jan. 1 said that nine new Nazi decrees against Jews have become effective, among them being the following:

"No Place to Lay Their Heads"

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

1. All Jews must assume the name Israel or Sarah if their present names are non-Jewish.
2. All Jews must obtain identification cards.
3. Jews cannot work as artisans, retailers, real estate dealers or building superintendents
4. Jewish printing shops are forbidden.
5. Jewish banks are forbidden and must finish their liquidation immediately.
6. Jews are forbidden to drive motor cars, except hearses.
7. The Jewish community must support its own poor and disabled.

A rumor in Berlin, reported by *Reuter*, foreshadowed an increase in the capital levy on Jewish property from the present 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The first installment, collected Dec. 15, did not produce nearly as much as expected, said the agency. German Jews have already paid up five per cent of their property. If the levy is increased, this will mean that the Jews will

(Continued on page 192)

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

Dec. 18.—Chinese claim success on South China front. Tamshui and Pingshan, east of Canton, said recaptured. No important changes reported on other fronts.

Dec. 18.—Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, in statement issued at Chungking yesterday, declared Japan's army tired and exhausted and her finances nearing bankruptcy; predicted China's victory by this time next year, when Japan would have to sue for peace.

Dec. 18.—Tokyo **Nichi-Nichi** predicted new puppet central government of China under federal system would be established in March or April, next year, with the former Chihli warlord Wu Pei-fu as head.

Dec. 18.—The British gunboats **Cricket** and **Aphis** arrived at Hankow from Shanghai yesterday, after uneventful trip.

Dec. 18.—Under chairmanship of Weng Wen-hao, Minister of Economics, a corporation capitalized at $1,200,000 was formed at Chungking to develop coal mines in Southwest Provinces.

Dec. 18.—Masayuki Tani, Japan's Minister-at-Large at Shanghai, who was recalled, departed from Shanghai for Tokyo by air.

Dec. 18.—New aviation firm under the name of China Aviation Company capitalized at Y6,000,000 organised by the Japanese at Peiping.

Dec. 19.—Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of Central Political Council and Deputy Chief Executive of Kuomintang, suddenly departed from Chungking for Kunming, capital of Yunnan, by air. Nature of his trip unknown.

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Dec. 19.—Chinese forces in Chekiang and Anhwei shortly will launch a general offensive against the Japanese at Hangchow. Guerilla units are also active along Kaochow-Tsinan Railway. Severe fighting is raging at Sunkai, seven miles north of Canton, as Chinese troops advance along Canton-Hankow Railway. Chinese airplanes bombed (Dec. 18) Japanese positions in Tsengcheng-Sheklung sector. Chinese troops in northern Suiyuan attacked the Japanese at Kuyang and allegedly inflicted over 1,000 casualties.

Dec. 19.—Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, issued long statement, reiterating Japan's determination to establish a "New Order" in Asia or in other words, an economic bloc between Japan, Manchukuo and China under Japanese hegemony. American and British loans to China declared ill-advised.

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Dec. 20.—Major battle in Northwest seen impending, as Yellow River begins to freeze with the advent of cold weather. The Japanese said to have been waiting for the river to become frozen in order to launch attack on the northwest provinces.

Dec. 20.—British businessmen in Shanghai cabled the British Government, advocating retaliatory action against Japanese restrictions on British business interests in China. Policy of **laissez faire,** passive resistance or co-operation with the Japanese would bring destruction to British interests as its only result, the message said.

R. A. Butler, British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in House of Commons (yesterday) that Great Britain would not agree to any modification of existing treaties by unilateral action. Statement made in reference to Japan's threat to denounce the 9-Power Treaty.

Dec. 20.—Chairman Lin Sen of National Government paid high tribute to Gen. Fan Chu-sien and his 18-year old son, who were killed in action while fighting the Japanese in west Shantung.

Dec. 20.—Party of prominent Lancashire citizens headed by J. C. Grime, Mayor of Manchester, published strong appeal in **Manchester Guardian** for the China Relief Fund. The Manchester China Relief Committee announced total sum of £3,533 raised in Manchester during the first year.

Dec. 20.—Notes of the puppet "Federal Reserve Bank" of Peiping now in circulation estimated at $150,000,000, according to Japanese report.

Dec. 21.—Commenting on statement made by Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, declaring the American and British loans to China as ill-advised, Chinese Foreign Office spokesman assered that Japan has no ground to raise any objection to these loans. Even if the loans were intended as political gestures against Japanese as Arita thought they were, declared the spokesman, such gestures were justified in view of Japan's treaty-breaking activities and destruction of foreign interests in China.

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Dec. 21.—Commenting on the deadlock of Japanese military operations in China since the beginning of October, the German paper, **Frankfurter Zeitung,** said Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's prestige has survived his defeats and the nation now considers him as incarnating the country's will to live.

Dec. 21.—Kwangtung Provincial Government completely reorganized; Gen. Li Han-huen appointed chairman in succession to Gen. Wu Te-chen. Gen. Yu Han-mou remains as deputy commander of Chinese forces in Kwangtung, while Gen. Chiang Fa-kwei appointed Commander-in-chief of Chinese Forces around Canton.

Dec. 21.—Damages amounting to $20,364,800 were sustained by Chinese educational and cultural institutions throughout China during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, according to Chinese report. Losses sustained by schools and cultural agencies in Shanghai totalled $7,053,420.

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Dec. 22.—Japanese premier Prince Konoye, in statement issued today, laid down following items as guiding principles for settlement of Sino-Japanese conflict, inauguration of full diplomatic relations between China and "Manchukuo," conclusion of an anti-Comintern Pact between China and Japan, and economic co-operation between China and Japan. The statement also demand that in connection with the anti-Comintern Pact, Japanese troops be stationed in specified points in China as long as pact was in force.

Commenting on reports of British and American loans to China, Tokyo newspaper **Kokumin Shimbun** demanded that "all the symbols of British Imperialism should be obliterated from Asia."

Dec. 22.—Optimism over the outcome of Sino-Japanese hostilities voiced in statement issued (yesterday) by Gen. Chen Cheng, Director of Political Affairs of the Generalissimo's Headquarters. Present inactivity of the Japanese regarded as sign of Japan's exhaustion. China possesses ample military supplies to carry on protracted struggle.

Dec. 22.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued order, that any government, Kuomintang or military official not at the front, if found guilty of such unbecoming conduct, as dancing, gambling or visiting brothels will be executed. The order will be enforced against all officials, regardless of rank.

Dec. 22.—1,013 cases of smallpox reported by health authorities in Shanghai. Most of Chinese victims of epidemic reside in foreign settlements; 85 foreigners also stricken.

Dec. 22.—Joint Commission of the puppet Peiping and Nanking regimes met at Peiping to discuss revision of present Customs tariff in Japanese occupied areas.

Dec. 22.—National government received donation of $23,600 from various civic organizations in Shanghai for its war chest.

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Dec. 23.—Tariff revision planned by the Japanese controlled Peiping and Nanking regimes regarded as first retaliatory step against British and American credits to China. British and American interests in Japanese occupied areas would be seriously affected by the contemplated tariff revision.

Dec. 23.—Japanese drug traffic in occupied areas in China severely attacked in speech by R.T.H. Fletcher, Labor member, in British House of Commons (yesterday). "Drugs follow the flag" was said to be the Japanese slogan.

Dec. 23.—Japanese military authorities in Tientsin tighten their restrictions against traffic into and from the British and French Concessions; practically all approaches to the two concessions were barricaded.

Dec. 23.—"Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, whose whereabouts for several months has been a mystery, is reported at Yuanling, western Hunan, where he may shortly be entrusted with an important mission by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Dec. 23.—Wang Ching-wei who arived at Kunming from Chungking on Dec. 19, is reported to have flown to Hanoi, French Indo-China on Dec. 21. Considerable speculation aroused over Wang's movements.

Dec. 23.—China to buy 1,000 trucks with the new American credits, according to report from New York.

Dec. 23.—Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, in statement issued yesterday, declared that China approached the new New Year with confidence based not only on the impregnable position of the National Government and on the valor of the Chinese people, but also by virtue of increased international readiness to help China. The reasons for supporting China, Quo said, were becoming daily more formidable, "through Japanese depredations of British interests."

Dec. 23.—Miss Chang Tsung-wu, granddaughter of the late Chang Chien, famous scholar and industralist of Nantungchow, was recently killed in action during clash between Chinese guerillas and Japanese troops on Nanking-Shanghai Railway. Miss Chang had been an active member of the guerillas.

Dec. 23.—The total value of China's foreign imports during November was G.U.31,269,373, according to Chinese Maritime Customs returns, showing a decrease in the import value, as compared with October, of less than G.U.2,000,000.

China's total foreign exports in November were valued at $67,010,926, a little over $9,000,000 lower than October.

Dec. 24.—Wu Pei-fu was alleged by the Japanese news agency **Domei,** to have declared that Japan should negotiate peace not with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but with the "new Republic of China." Wu said to be slated for presidency of the new puppet central government in China which the Japanese planning to establish.

From This And This To This And This

Newsweek

These pictures were published in the United States on the 40th anniversary of what is now described as the "transportation revolution," otherwise the 40th anniversary of the birth of the automobile industry. The commercial manufacture of cars began in 1899. The picture on the left illustrates the "horse-and-buggy-day," prior to the invention of the motor car. Next is Henry Ford, one of the original inventors and manufacturers, in his first product. Next is a parking space in any town in America, while the picture on the extreme right shows the endless streams of cars on one of the modern roads, which have kept pace with the mass production of cars and trucks. Aside from Henry Ford, still alive and prominent in the industry, other mechanics and experimenters included Elwood Haynes, Olds, Winton, Maxwell, Franklin, Apperson, Packard, Selden, King and Studebaker. These men and others succeeded, in the space of 40 years, in revolutionizing the transportation of human beings and their merchandise. There are some 43,000,000 cars throughout the world today and a vast new industry has been created which has brought about vital changes in the lives of human beings everywhere, virtually a social revolution as well as transportational and industrial-and all within the memory of a man of middle-age today.

Automobile Output Shows Big Decline

THE United States and Canada produced less than half the number of automobiles and trucks in 1938 than they did in 1937, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from New York.

Production during 1938 was placed at 2,110,000 cars and 525,000 commercial vehicles, or 47 per cent of the 1937 figure, the Automobile Manufacturers Association disclosed. Nearly one-fifth of the total production was sold abroad.

The Association, however, noted a rapid rise in recent demand, and an output of 3,500,000 vehicles was foreshadowed for 1939, unless there is a reversal of current business trends.

Kailan Pays Dividend While Shanghai Freezes

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., British holding concern which controls a majority of shares in the Kailan Mining Administration, voted at the annual shareholders meeting in London on Dec. 29 to pay a dividend of 7½%. The net profit for the fiscal year ending June 30 was £259,743, of which £147,000 was appropriated as dividends to shareholders and £112,743 was placed in reserve.

The Kailan Administration, largest coal producing property in China with the exception of the Japanese Fushun mines at Mukden, was previously the largest supplier of coal to Shanghai. After the Japanese military occupation of North China the company began to cut down on its supplies to Shanghai in order to provide large quantities of coal to the munition industries of Japan.

Two years ago Major E. J. Nathan, chief engineer of the company went to Japan and made a deal with the Japanese steel and munition manufacturing concerns whereby most of Kailan's coal production was diverted to Japan. Major Nathan then went to London and raised a loan of £10,000,000 to form a subsidiary company, owned jointly by the British and Japanese, which will have charge of the marketing of Kailan coal in Japanese-occupied territory. The production of the mines is also to be greatly increased.

As a result of Col. Nathan's deal with the Japanese, Shanghai's industries as well as the population of the city have suffered a coal famine which has been responsible for widespread misery here in the cold season. Shanghai industries, as well as private consumers who previously depended upon cheap Kailan coal which sold here at $8 to $12 a ton, must now pay as much as $45 to $50 a ton for coal transported to Shanghai from British India, Australia and even the east coast of the United States.

Far Eastern Insurance Company Liquidates

After 21 years of existence, the Far Eastern Insurance Company reached the end of its career on Dec. 31 when an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held in Shanghai, voted voluntary liquidation. H. E. Arnhold, the chairman, said liquidation was advised "because under existing conditions they did not see sufficient prospects of expansion." The company's business is to be taken over by the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.

More news of interest on Shanghai's insurance front came this week in a report that the local stockbroking firm of S. E. Levy and Co. is underwriting an issue of 70,000 shares of capital stock, each of a value of $5, being offered to shareholders of the United States Life Insurance Company, which is controlled by the local American business magnate, C. V. Starr. The new issue, it was explained, is to increase the capital of the company by $200,000 and the surplus account by $150,000.

Garden Bridge Closed to Foreign Residents

Foreigners and Chinese will not be permitted to cross the Garden Bridge between the hours of 11 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m., the headquarters of the Japanese Settlement Defense Force announced Jan. 3. The reason for the order was not disclosed. No definite period during which the restriction will be in effect was specified in the announcement. Only Japanese will be allowed to cross the bridge between the hours designated.

Yamada Replaces Hata in Central China

Lieut.-Gen. Otozo Yamada has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Central China, the Army Section of the Imperial General Headquarters announced Jan. 3. He replaces Gen. Shunroku Hata who has been made a member of the Supreme Military Council, according to the communique. Lieut.-Gen. Yamada formerly occupied "an important post in the field," the announcement added.

Puppets Deny Women Right to Inherit

A motion for the nullification of two articles of the present Chinese Civil Code stipulating that a daughter, whether married or not, has the same right as her brothers to inherit her parents' property, was passed by the Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government at its 33rd meeting held in Soochow, Japanese sources close to the new regime reported this week.

The Ministry of Justice was instructed to draft a new civil code on the basis of China's "old virtues and civilization" and to submit it within three months to the Legislative Yuan for examination and approval, the report stated.

Pending the promulgation of a new civil code, articles relating to a daughter's inheritance privileges in effect prior to the 15th Republican Year shall apply in the territory under the Reformed Government's jurisdiction, it was decided at the meeting, the report added.

Japanese Swords All Repaired

Four expert Japanese sword-smiths, who recently returned to Shanghai after a tour of various Japanese military posts in Central China, have now returned to Japan. They reported, upon arrival in Japan, that they had repaired and sharpened more than 1,000 swords belonging to Japanese military officers. It was stated that further experts would be sent to China by the sword-smiths' guild of Kyushu, which organization controls the industry in Japan. Several months ago a branch factory was established in Hongkew following a complaint by Japanese officers that swords made in Japan were of inferior steel that frequently bent or became blunt after considerable use. The new group of expert sword-makers to arrive, will include an experienced hilt-maker.

Moller Ship Detained By Nippon Officials

The captain, two British mates, and the 44 Chinese members of the crew of the British freighter *Hannah Moller*, of Shanghai registry, were detained at Muroran, Japan, on Dec. 30 "on suspicion of violating Japanese territorial waters." The vessel was alleged to have touched at a "forbidden port" while taking refuge from a storm.

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Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Sian	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS :

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Who's Who in China

Kwan Ge-yu, Government official; born at Liaoyang, Liaoling, 1899; graduate of Chaoyang University, Peiping; studied in Germany for three years, specializing in Public Finance at Berlin University; Secretary in the Hopei Office of the Ministry of

關 吉 玉

Kwan Ge-yu (Kwan Chi-yu)

Finance; Director of the Hopei Consolidated Tax Bureau at Tientsin; Vice-Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Hopei, Chahar and Suiyuan provinces; expert member of the Local Tax Readjustment Committee, Ministry of Finance and concurrently, member of the Szechuan Provincial Government; Director of the Business Tax Bureau in Szechuan and Chief Auditor of the Supervision Department of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Chungking; special representative and auditor of the Ministry of Finance for Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces; member of the Income Tax Affairs Commission of the Ministry of Finance; address: Wai Lu, Outside Tungyuenmen, Chungking, Szechwan.

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Chang Fa-kwei Gets KwangtungCommand

Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the famous old-time "Ironsides" army, who defended Pootung in the hostilities in 1937, has been entrusted by the Central Government with the direction of military operations in Kwangtung and has arrived at an undisclosed place in the southern province, according to a recent *Kuo Min* report. Recently he visited Chungking to receive personal instructions from the Generalissimo, it was added.

The only outstanding reports from the various military fronts this week were claims that Chinese air squadrons had inflicted heavy casualties on Japanese lines in the vicinity of Yochow, in Hunan province. According to *Kuo Min*, Chinese airmen also raided Kiukiang, northern Kiangsi, inflicting heavy casualties and damage on Japanese troops and transport vessels.

Yenan Raided Again

The same source reported another Japanese air raid on Yenan, base of operations of the 8th Route Army in northern Shensi, on New Year's Day. More than 20 bombs were said to have been dropped, but the damage was not specified.

Train service between Wuchang and Yochow was started New Year's Day, less than two months after the occupation of the latter city, *Domei* reported. Trains had previously been operating from Wuchang as far south as Yanglowsze on the Hankow-Canton Railway. Repairs to the line from the latter city to Yochow were only recently completed by Japanese army engineers.

In a statement issued Dec. 31, the Navy Section of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, claimed destruction of 1,503 Chinese airplanes—926 in 1938 and 577 in 1937—in naval operations. In addition, 19 vessels aggregating 7,788 tons were demolished or captured, and 2,312 water mines disposed of, the communique stated. The Japanese Naval Air Force, it was added, lost 113 planes—50 in 1938 and 63 in 1937.

Soviet-Japanese Fish Dispute Languishes

The cabinet crisis in Japan, leading to the resignation of Premier Prince Konoye, caused the Soviet-Japanese fishing dispute to fade into the background this week. Whether, in the absence of a new fisheries agreement, Japanese trawling companies are continuing to fish in lots which the Soviet government announced it was withdrawing, has not so far been disclosed. Japanese fishing interests, it will be recalled, threatened to conduct such "free fishing" after the expiry of the old agreement at the year-end.

From Paris, via *Transocean*, came a report on Dec. 30 to the effect that the Soviets had sent 50,000 troop reinforcements to Vladivostock because of growing Soviet-Japanese tension over the fisheries dispute.

Meanwhile, a report was received in Tokyo of the death of Daije Takahashi, head of the Japanese mercantile marine office in Vladivostock. The deceased, one of six Japanese subjects arrested on suspicion of espionage, is said to have died in one of Stalin's prisons. According to *Transocean*, Tokyo learned of his demise when the secretary of the Japanese embassy in Moscow, in reply to a demand for release of the six Japanese subjects, was "laconically informed" by the Soviet foreign office that Takahashi had died in prison.

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Men and Events

Prof. Yuanting T. Chu was scheduled to lecture at the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai on Thursday, Jan. 5, on the subject, "Fresh-Water Fishes of Shanghai."

*

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Takaoka, who just returned to Tokyo from Spain, reported that Japan's Rising Sun flag is on display "wherever Gen. Franco's army goes," according to a report in the *Chugai* on Dec. 24.

*

The Manchurian Gold Mining Company, organized about six years ago, shortly following the Japanese occupation, has increased its capital to Yen 40,000,000, according to a report in the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*.

*

Col. Frank Keith Simmons, M. V. O., O. B. E., M. C., temporarily connected as General Staff Officer with the British forces in Palestine and Transjordan, has been appointed new Commander of the British forces stationed at Shanghai.

*

G. Herzel, manager in Shanghai for the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., owners of the Astor and Palace Hotels, is departing shortly for Europe on vacation. A. Matti, formerly connected with the Wagons-Lits Hotel in Peiping and the Peninsular Hotel at Hongkong, will serve here in Mr. Herzel's absence.

*

According to the *China Evening News* for Dec. 28, the Japanese military authorities executed a number of Chinese merchants who had been arrested at the towns of Wuhu and Ningkuo on the charge of violating Japanese regulations against the sale of imported American and British goods. The paper alleged that Chinese merchants caught selling non-Japanese merchandise are frequently tortured.

*

The Hsiakwan, or new commercial district of Nanking, located along the waterfront, has been designated as a "military zone" according to a report in the newspaper *Yi Pao*, which stated that most of the buildings had been destroyed during the Japanese attack and occupation. Much of the district is now occupied by destitute people living in straw huts.

*

A movement has been started by Dr. J. Usang Ly, President of Chiaotung University, Dr. Chang Yuan-chi and P. J. Wang, to create a memorial scholarship endowment in honor of the late Mary Wilson Ferguson, wife of Dr. John C. Ferguson, who died in Peiping on October 6, 1938. Contributions toward the fund are being received at the Bank of China in Hongkong, National City Bank in Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and Hongkong and at the offices of the National Commercial Bank in Shanghai. Tientsin, Peiping and Chungking.

*

M. J. Kitaoka, Japanese delegate to the International Labor Office, a branch of the League of Nations at Geneva, departed from Switzerland on Dec. 15 on his return to Japan. His recall marked the discontinuance of Japanese connections with the so-called cultural work of the League. Japan discontinued all political connections with the League following the passage of the League's resolution condemning Japan for the Manchurian intervention, but nevertheless continued to be represented on international committees concerned with cultural activities.

Mrs. Lawrence Chesley Chisholm of Boston and Salem, Mass., was married on Dec. 3 to Elbert Baldwin at the American Church in Paris. Mrs. Chisholm was previously connected with medical missionary work for the Episcopal Church in Shanghai. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Conrad of Maryland. Mr. Baldwin is the son of the late Dr. E. Francis Baldwin of the editorial staff of the *Outlook*. He formerly served as U. S. Trade Commissioner at various European posts.

*

Dr. Yen Te-ching, recently appointed Acting District Governor of the 97th District of Rotary Clubs, which embraces China, was officially presented to the Shanghai Club on Des. 29. Dr. Yen succeeds the late Dr. Fong Sec, who died recently. Dr. Yen was graduated from Lehigh University, U. S. A. in 1901 and has been engaged in his profession of railway engineering for 37 years. He assisted in the construction of the Peiping-Suiyuan line at Nankow Pass and was associated with the late John F. Stevens of the Inter-Allied Technical Board which operated the Chinese-Eastern Railway when the Allied forces were in Siberia. Dr. Yen has held numerous high posts in the Ministry of Communications and with the various railways.

Yoshiaki Miura arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 2 to assume the position of Consul-General. He was previously Consul at Tsingtao, but served here for serveal months in 1930 and 1931 and later at Amoy, Hankow and London.

*

Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi, chief of propaganda of the Holy See at Rome, announced on Dec. 27 that a world exhibition of missionary and ethnographic art, planned at the Vatican for 1940 will be postponed until 1942. It was hoped that the conclusion of Sino-Japanese hostilities by that time would permit the exhibition to be held.

*

Dr. Ernst Schaefer, leader of a German scientific expedition to Tibet, has been invited to visit Lhasa, capital of Tibet, according to a report from Berlin on Dec. 28, which stated that it was the first time such an invitation had been extended to German explorers. The German expedition, now in Kashag, consists of five scientists, Dr. Ernst Schaefer, Dr. Karl Weinert, Ernst Krause, Edmund Geer and Bruno Beger. It is accompanied by 12 native servants and interpreters and hopes to reach Lhasa by the end of January. The German *Transocean* service ridiculed the report that the expedition was of military significance.

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Koichi Horio, member of the staff of the *Osaka Mainichi* has arrived in Shanghai where he will be connected with the Mainichi's bureau in this city. It is his first trip to China.

*

According to a report by *Domei's* correspondent in San Francisco, which was published in the Tokyo *Asahi* on Dec. 19, anti-Japanese sentiment and demonstrations on the Pacific Coast were becoming more serious.

*

John Francisco Buzay, a Filipino, killed himself on the early morning of Tuesday, Jan. 3 by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He was only 16 years of age. His friends stated that he had recently been despondent due to unemployment.

*

H. N. Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society and member of the Upper House of the Indian National Legislature, who is now in Shanghai, was guest of honor and speaker at a luncheon at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, Dec. 31. He spoke on the subject, "Issues in the Far East."

*

Frank Murphy, former Governor of Michigan and former Governor-General of the Philippines, was appointed Attorney General in President Roosevelt's Cabinet on Jan. 2, according to announcement from Washington. Mr. Murphy has frequently visted in Shanghai on his way to and from Manila. He was defeated in the last election for re-election as Governor.

*

There was a large attendance at the funeral service on Saturday, Dec. 31 for Mrs. Ada Wheen, well known foreign resident of Shanghai, who died at Country Hospital on Dec. 30 at the age of 71 years. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. D. MacDermott and Mrs. Constance Brewer, both of Shanghai.

*

Erik Tollefsen, native of Drummen, Norway, who was connected with the Chinese Customs and Postal Services continuously from 1896 to 1932, died at Estoril, near Lisbon, Portugal, on Dec. 22, where he and Mrs. Tollefsen had gone to spend the winter. The cause of his death was heart failure. He was appointed Co-Director of Posts in 1929, but retired from the service in 1932 and returned to Oslo. He was active in the affairs of the Norwegian community and had received several decoration from the Chinese Government.

*

Shinrokuro Hidaka, former Consul General at Shanghai and recently appointed director of the Bureau of Economic Affairs of the Asia Development Board in the Tokyo Cabinet, has been appointed to the concurrent post of counsellor of the Bureau of Information of the Cabinet, Major Teiichi Suzuki and Seiki Yano received similar appointments. Liason officers of the new Asia Board recently appointed include Lieut.-Col. Hideitsu Matsumora, Lieut.-Col. Hirokuni Fukuyama and Lieut.-Col. Tamechi Shibano.

*

The British New Year's Honors List, issued at London on Jan. 1, included George Sinclair Moss, Consul-General at Hankow who was made a Knight Commander of the British Empire; William Seaton King, of the tea exporting firm of Harrisons, King and Irwin, of Shanghai, Commander of the British Empire; Richard McNeil Henderson, Hongkong, Commander of the British Empire; Francis Alfred Nixon, Canton, Maurice Frederick Key, Hongkong, were made officers of the British Empire and A. K. Taylor of Hongkong was made a member of the British Empire.

G. G. Bradford, manager of the Frigidaire department of General Motors, has returned to Shanghai from Hongkong. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bradford.

*

Prof. John Eills of Tokyo is in Shanghai visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Yates McDaniel, at the American Club. Mr. McDaniel has been connected with the *Associated Press* at Hankow and later at Chungking and Canton, but is now connected with the Shanghai office.

*

A. C. E. Braud, 55-years old, member of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service for 35 years, died at Nice, France, on Nov. 26. Mr. Braud, who was of French nationality, came to China in 1901 and was responsible for the initial work of codification of Customs regulations at Shanghai.

*

L. K. Kentwell, editor of a local publication known as the *Voice of New China*, which is affiliated with the local Ta Tao administration and the anti-Comintern bloc, is confined to the Country Hospital where he recovering from injuries resulting from being thrown from a horse on Great Western Road on Dec. 26.

*

Miss Yang Hsiu-chiung of Hongkong, popularly known as China's "mermaid," has announced her engagement to B. L. Tae, who also is a resident of Hongkong. Miss Yang was a member of China's team at the Berlin Olympics. Previously she had broken the Far Eastern aquatic record for 100-meters, free-style swimming. Her fiance, a native of Hunan, is a mjockey.

*

Y. Lewis Mason, who has been engaged in the advertising business in Shanghai for several years, has been elected regional director for China of the Y's Men's Movement. Mr. Mason's selection was made at the recent annual convention of the organization held at Toronto, Canada, Mr. Mason is a native of Ihing, Kiangsu and received his education at Tsing Hwa in Peiping and in the United States. William Yinson Lee, previous regional director has been appointed Regional Director Emeritus for China.

*

C. L. Johnson, pilot, whose home is at Lafayette, Indiana, a Russian co-pilot named Tarantan and a Chinese wireless operator and mechanic were killed when their 10-seater Boeing plane was wrecked on the route between Chungking and Kunming. The plane disappeared on Dec. 27 and the burned wreckage was discovered several days later at a point 240 kilometers southeast of Kunming. The name of another occupant of the plane, thought to be an employe of the company, was not given. Johnson's wife, to whom he was recently married, is in Kunming. She is also a native of Lafayette, Ind.

Traitorous Professor, Spy Killed in North

Professor Chow Tso-jen, formerly of the Peking National University, and lately believed to have been engaged in expurgating Chinese school text-books for the puppet "Provisional Government," has been assassinated at his Peiping residence, according to a Hongkong dispatch to the *Sin Wen Pao*. The *Shun Pao* reported Jan. 3 that Miss Kawama, a Japanese-naturalized Chinese woman, notorious as a spy in the service of the Japanese army, was assassinated at her private residence in Tientsin on Dec. 30. Miss Kawama is described as the daughter of a Manchu prince.

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Tientsin American Chamber Urges Retaliation Against Nippon Practices

A protest against continued Japanese throttling of American trade, listing 10 cases of discrimination and demanding the institution of retaliatory measures, was published by the American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin on Dec. 30, according to a *Transocean* report.

This was the second such protest made by the Chamber recently. On Nov. 9, at the regular meeting, a resolution was passed endorsing the firmer attitude of the United States government towards Japan and expressing the view that only "firm retaliatory action" would ensure the preservation of the "Open Door" to trade in China. The text of the resolution follows:

"1.—Be it resolved; that, the American Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin, China, unequivocally endorses the note of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, addressed to the Japanese Government, calling attention to the infringement of American rights and business interests in China, and pointing out the obligations assumed by Japan under the Nine Power Treaty, and the open door policy, and directing attention to Japan's failure to respect its treaty obligations, noting, that the assurances heretofore given by the Japanese Government to the American Government regarding American rights and interests in China, have not been converted into action.

Resolutions Endorsed

"2.—We heartily endorse the resolutions passed by the Shanghai American Association and the Tsingtao American Chamber of Commerce, and concur in the subject matter thereof, pointing out, as they do, the restrictions and prohibitions against American business and the failure of Japan to recognize and respect American rights in China, as set forth in their notes and official declarations to the United States Government.

"3.—That the Japanese Government has been, and is, establishing puppet Chinese Governments, which they control and direct, and through them have organized a campaign against American and other foreign business, and have imposed numerous restrictions upon export cargo to America, by local customs or tariff regulations and arbitrary psuedo governmental orders, which give Japanese business a marked preference over American business. They are preventing the importation of certain American products and manufactured articles into North China, to the loss of American business firms.

"4.—That the Japanese are circulating propaganda here and in the United States, to the effect, that if American business is to continue in China, the agencies of American manufacturers must be placed in the hands of the Japanese, and intimating that unless these American agencies are placed in the hands of the Japanese, that American manufacturers will not be able or permitted to sell their goods in China.

"5.—We recommend that this subversive propaganda be widely publicized in the United States, and that all American manufacturers be warned that such a course on their part will result in an almost total loss of their business, as their goods will undoubtedly be shelved in favor of similar lines of goods of Japanese manufacture. It will tend to destroy American prestige and ultimately eliminate American business firms from conducting American business in North China. All American manufacturers should be urgently pressed, to insist upon their representations in North China being in the hands of American firms which will enjoy the support and protection of the American Government.

"6.—That necessary steps be taken by the United States Government to prevent import of goods by firms enjoying privileges not enjoyed by American firms.

Complaints Listed

"7.—That the Japanese authorities are preventing the shipment of furs, wool and other merchandise from the interior, into Tientsin, denying the native dealers and shippers, transportation facilities and preventing American merchants from purchasing and dealing in, these particular lines of merchandise.

"8.—That the Japanese authorities are setting aside and earmarking for themselves, all the products of China, which they require or wish, without respect to world markets or demands or the opportunity of American merchants to deal in these articles for export.

"9.—That the Japanese authorities, acting through their local governmental organizations, are censoring and tearing out pages from American magazines, and that the Japanese authorities have no right, whatsoever, to censor American mails and magazines, and we recommend that suitable action be taken with respect to this unwarranted and unjustified interference with American publications.

"10.—That the Japanese authorities have made travel most disagreeable and unpleasant with multiple passport regulations, registrations and inspections. That the Japanese nationals are not subject to the same regulations or inconveniences in travelling in North China. That if this situation be allowed the continue, we recommend that our Government take some retaliatory action.

Currency Controlled

"11.—That the Japanese authorities, through their local governmental agency in Kalgan, have issued regulations for the

Continued on page 192

ON SALE TUESDAY

JANUARY

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Thought About Thinkers

THE STORY OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY—By Charles A. Ellwood. Prentice-Hall, New York. 381 pp. U.S.$3.50.

This book is one of the landmarks of a new epoch. There have been numberless histories of philosophy. Here is a turning from abstractions and theories to the thinking that has been done in the field of human relationships. It is a refreshing and significant change.

Prof. Ellwood is one of the foremost authorities in the field of social studies, and the book is a first class presentation. The method is personal. It deals with some forty leading social thinkers from Plato to Ward. A brief vivid sketch gives the life and background of each thinker dealt with. Then his social thinking is outlined from several angles, noting the general social and cultural conditions that have surrounded him and the immediate predecessors who may have influenced him. In considering each the following points are indicated: first, scientific method or lack of method; second, outline of thinker's doctrine of social origins, social development, and social organization and functioning; third, his doctrines of social progress. Then follows criticism. This last is most valuable, for in each case it relates these earlier thinkers to present thinking and problems. This makes the book live. It reveals the beginning of many current ideologies, and helps us to better understand things that puzzle us today. But let us hasten to illustrate.

Consider the present emphasis on nationality, or more especially racism, which in its present German aspect held Europe on the verge of war a few weeks ago. The great German idealistic philosopher, Fichte, published in 1800 *The Closed Commercial State*, advocating economic nationalism. Writing while the French occupied Berlin he sought to "awaken the confidence of the Germans in themselves," and exalted the "mission of the Germans." He was followed by Hegel, greatest of the German idealists. The philosophically-minded hail him as a champion of idealism as against materialism. But listen: "Hegel held that the state is the realization of the social, ethical ideal . . . The individual realizes his highest possibilities, his highest freedom when he merges his life with this almost divine institution." And again: "The state, Hegel says, is final . . . There are no moral principles that should govern international politics . . . Ordinary morality does not, and can not apply to nations . . . It is impossible for the state to commit any crime. Moreover, states, in order to define themselves, must have their opposities, that is, their enemies. War must be expected. Hegel does not condemn conquests or annexations." It is a mistake to look on Nazi ideology as new. Its roots go a long way back and are very deep. This gives it a quite different aspect. It is not a mushroom growth. With regard to racism, it is strange that it was first put into definite form in modern times by the Frenchman Gobineau, and popularized in Germany by Chamberlain, son of a British admiral, who become a German citizen and preached Nordic superiority. "Chamberlain's book became in Germany a sort of Nordic bible . . . resulting not only in the persecution of the Jews and other non-Nordic elements in Germany, but also in arousing throughout the world racial antagonisms to an extent scarcely known in previous generations."

Or take communism. One section of the book is on "One-Sided Social Philosophers"—ideological, individualistic, racial, geographical, and economic. Communism comes under the last heading, but not entirely so, for Marx was greatly influenced by Hegel. "Marxian socialism is rooted in the same tradition . . . but sets the economic class in the place of the political state." It is surprising to find that communism and Naxi theory are so closely related. Ellwood wisely comments. "At bottom these one-sided social philosophies are rooted in ignorance, and in the proneness of the human mind to accept an oversimplified theory of social situations."

Concerning the individualistic social philosophers, we again find a German, Fichte, saying "the self alone is real," which is the extreme of philosophical individualism. The outstanding exponent is the German Nietzsche. He became a great friend of the composer Wagner, and found him an exponent of Teutonic paganism, which became one of Nietzsche's ideals. His book *Will to Power* is perhaps the best introduction to his essential ideas, according to Ellwood, "though it is a fragmentary work, written in periods of lucidity after he was declared hopelessly insane . . . . Nietzsche had no scientific method. One of his mottoes was 'let the truth perish, let there be life'." He exalts the "herd of blond beasts of prey, a race of conquerors and masters, with military organization and the power to organize" who supplied the ruling classes for Germany and many other European countries. "Similarly in pre-Socratic Greece, the barbarous Hellenes, coming down from the north, established ruling classes in the Greek city states, and set up the worship of the pagan god of all that goes with the revelry of power . . . The triumph of Jewish-Christian ethics resulted in the rise of the modern democratic movement, which represents degeneration from master morality." Nietzsche's writings had a great vogue, and have been widely translated. Here are more roots of present troubles, the ideal of a "new civilization based on pagan ideals of life." It is well to face this issue squarely.

The last division—Part III—covers the "Sociological Movement," and ends upon the note of social progress as elaborated in America, particularly by Lester F. Ward, with whom the book ends. The great hopes raised at the beginning of the century by the vision of social progress helped forward by education have been bitterly disappointed. But this review of over 2,000 years of Western thinking exhibits definite progress, and gives hope for the future.

The illustrations given above indicate the dangers from theory divorced from actuality. Even the most noble idealistic theory of Fichte and Hegel serves an ignoble end. It is necessary to consider not only thinking but social thinking, not only social thinking but social history. Here we can begin to see the outlines and development of the gigantic conflict that is upon us. It is this method and point of view which make this book of the greatest significance. Back of it are the great wisdom and scholarship of the author.

The world-wide depression, and the confused and conflicting thinking of our day indicate the need of a thorough going approach to the whole situation, showing the beginnings and development of the present trends and doctrines. This book meets that need. It will help to clarify the issues involved. It should be widely read.

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Hitler Boys and Girls Can't Smoke

Baldur von Schirach, Reich Leader of Youth, issued an admonition to members of Hitler's Jugend of both sexes telling them that sporting achievements and smoking are incompatable. He said that no formal prohibition would be issued against cigarettes or alcohol, but his message read, "I believe this is superfluous all the more since you all must show the Fuehrer in the New Year by your own decision that you will follow the example set by him in your private life. It is your duty to remain healthy . . . let this be your watchword for 1939."

A previous admonition issued to young women warned against the use of cigarettes on the ground that excessive smoking was the cause of infertility among women.

Jew-Baiting Drive

Continued from page 183)

still have to surrender one-quarter of their total original fortunes.

In his New Year message, Chancellor Hitler outlined three tasks awaiting Nazi fulfillment. "Of these three tasks, the first is and will remain the bringing up of our people in the sense of National Socialist fellowship. The second task consists in the building up and strengthening of our armed forces. We see the third task in the carrying out of the Four Year Plan, in the solution of the problem of our shortage of labor and manpower, and in particular in the economic incorporation of the new Reich territories." Hitler made a special point of expressing "profound gratitude" to Mussolini for his alleged part in preserving European peace during the past year, and said that Germany desired in the coming year to play her part in contributing to international appeasement.

Nazi Germany's first "peace" step on the threshold of the New Year was to announce a decision to achieve submarine parity with Great Britain under the terms of the Anglo-German naval agreement. Soviet naval rearmament was cited as justification for this move, which will give Germany numerical submarine superiority over Britain, although the tonnages will be equal. Hector Bywater, naval correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, forecasts an extensive British anti-submarine construction program as the answer to Germany's move. Some 24 to 30 medium-sized destroyers will be the chief item, he believes.

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Chungking Reports New Factories Opened

Industrial development in Shanghai, most of which is taking place in the Western and Western Outside Roads areas as reported in the *Review* for Dec. 24 last has received emphasis in a report from Chungking listing companies which registered with the Ministry of Economics of the National Government during October of last year, also companies which effected official increases in their capitalization, as follows:

(a) Unlimited Company:

1. The Chi Mei Ke Pharmaceutical Company at 137, Lane 37, Brenan Road, capital $4,000.

(b) Limited Companies:

1. Yung Yin Knitting Factory at No. 55, Rue Admiral Bayle, capital $50,000.
2. Hsin Yi Machine Shop at 255 Peking Road, capital $100,000.
3. Chung Kuo Tien Yi Gourmet Powder Factory, capital $50,000.
4. Hsin Ya Health Supplies at 569 Rue du Albert, capital $60,000.

(c) Opening of branch offices:

1. Hsin Ya (New Asia) Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. at Changsha.

(d) Changes in Registration:

1. Mei Lin Canned Goods Co. at Hungjao Road increased its capital to $200,000.
2. Hsin Ya Factory increased its capital to $70,000.
3. Ta Chung Pen Company increased its capital to $88,000.

In November, 91 new companies and factories were organized in this city, an increase of 43 as compared with October, Chinese sources reported. Of the total, however, only seven were industrial enterprises, while the other 84 were commercial firms.

The Chinese Bureau of Trade Marks has announced that since the removal of the government to Chungking more than a year ago, 1185 trade marks have been registered, of which 349 are the property of foreign merchants.

Tientsin Chamber Protest

Continued from page 190

control of currency, restricting the removal of gold and silver, currency or cheques or bank draft of over $1,000.00 out of the district, without the approval of the Japanese local committee. That all remittances must be made through the bank designated by the local Japanese sponsored Government at Kalgan. They have restricted the export of minerals, eggs and egg products, and seeds for the manufacture of oil, with a penalty of three years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.00.

"12.—Kalgan is a central collecting point for Mongolian products, and the restrictions in the distribution of these products and the control of the currency which will limit the business, will vitally affect American business.

"13.—That this Chamber is of the opinion that, unless a firm stand is taken, at once, American rights and business interests in China will continue to suffer at the hands of the Japanese Government and its local agencies, and we earnestly recommend and firmly believe that, unless the American Government takes strong retaliatory action, by such measures as weill serve to definitely convince the Japanese Government that the American Government intends to keep the door to equal business opportunity in China, open, for American business, that American busines will be wiped out in China. The Japanese Government must be brought to the realization that all American interests in China must be recognized and respected, and that American interests here will be supported and protected by the United States Government to the fufullest extent."

Germany to Acquire Skoda Arms Plants

The giant Skoda armament works in Czechoslovakia, controlled ever since the World War by the French Schneider-Creusot firm, was reported last week to have passed completely into Czech hands as a result of purchase of the French holdings by the Anglo-Czechoslovakian and Prague Credit Bank.

Under the Munich Agreement, the Czech territories from which Skoda drew the bulk of its raw materials were transferred to Germany. Liquidation of the French interest is believed to foreshadow transfer of the plants themselves to the control of Nazi Germany. The London *Evening Standard* expressed the opinion that soon the plants would become a branch of the Krupp armament concern, since the banks which acquired the French interest were believed to be acting as agents for prospective German owners.

Skoda has for many years conducted an extensive business in China. There is some speculation as to the effect, if any, which the change will have on China's supplies of arms and munitions.

Japanese Send British Lecturer to U.S.A.

Capt. Patrick Smith, retired British officer who is now in the employ of official Japanese organs in Tokyo, has been sent to the United States on a lecture tour, the general subject of his addresses being "Tragedy and the Rebirth of China," according to Yokohama report of *Domei*. It was claimed that Capt. Smith would lecture and display Japanese films in 150 cities of the United States.

Capt. Smith accompanied a Japanese-fostered group of writers and lecturers which visited China last autumn and while in Shanghai he delivered an address over the radio in which he urged a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and British support of the Japanese program. The Japanese also took Capt. Smith and a number of other lecturers and writers on a tour of the Changkufeng battlefield on the Korean-Siberian border and a report of this Japan-Soviet fight, from the Japanese point of view, will also be presented to audiences in the United States.

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VOLUME TWO

Takes up the war on Jan. 1 of the present year and carries it through the most serious phases of the struggle. It begins with the terrorist activities at Shanghai, the Municipal Proclamation, the newspaper bombings, the severed heads and terrorism, and the "handing-over" controversy. Highlights include the arrest and execution of Han Fu-chu, China's defense of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, culminating in the famous battles of Taierchwang and Hsuchowfu, and China's rear-guard actions along the Lung-Hai; Japanese establishment of censorship at Shanghai; attacks on missionaries and their properties; U. S. presentation of Panay claims; Complications of Kailan; Anglo-Japanese customs deal; Japanese seizure of coast islands; Murder of Herman Liu; China's "leaflet bombardment" of Japan; Hitler's withdrawal of German advisers; Japanese start advance up Yangtsze; Anglo-French note on Hainan Island; French occupy Paracels; Relief drives in U. S. A.; Anniversary of Lukiaochiao; Madame Chiang's praise of Missionaries and their work.

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